BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1921

PARLIAMENT GIVES

Though Extremists on Both Sides

pecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday) —
latification of the Irish settlement by
'arliament seems fully assured, not
nly because the great majority of the
coalition etands behind Mr. Lloyd
'eorge, but also because H, H.
laquith, the leader of the Opposition,
cartily supports the government.

The fact that the extreme loyalists
and Belfast and the extreme republilans in Dublin denounce the Irish

ans in Dublin denounce the Irish reaty is regarded in well-informed ircles as a sign that the treaty is Treaty is regarded in well-informed circles as a sign that the treaty is a well-balanced settlement. Had Ramon de Valera and his supporters accepted it joyfully it would have shown that their claims had been satisfied at the expense of Ulster. On the other hand, if Sir James Craig and Lord Carson had given their blessing to the treaty it would have been evident that the British Government had dealt a hard bargain with Sinn Fein.

Sir William Davidson, said Parliament had power to effect any change it desired in the terms of the Irish Treaty, but it was clear that any alterations made on either side would, in the absence of consent by both parties, destroy the pact and negotiations would have to be reopened with all the risks which would be involved in the prospect of a settlement.

He was not going to introduce a warring note, the question was were

the "die-hard" Unionists or men of the de Valera type.

This in spite of the Ulster amendment in both houses, that in the Commons moved by Colonel Gretton and seconded by Rupert Gwynne, stating that the proposed settlement would involve a surrender of the rights of the Crown in Ireland, giving power to establish an independent Irish army and navy, would require a further sacrifice from Ulster and would not safeguard the rights of the localist population of Southern Irelo alist population of Southern Ire-land. A similar amendment was moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Northumberland.

of Ulster would constitute a breach ing could happen that would diminish of the Government of Ireland Act his respect for Lord Carson, but it 1920. He objects to Northern Ireland would be almost cowardly if he did Cabinet's own policy, as declared in the King's speech at the opening of the Northern Parliament.

Defenses of Belfast Lough

He gravely resents the reference to e future of Belfast Lough and asks that right has Sinn Fein to be parles to an agreement concerning the elenses of Belfast Lough, which ouches only the counties of Antrim

relief given to the Irish Free State from responsibilities toward the British Empire of financial burden is also objected to inasmuch as Ulster can only obtain such concessions by first becoming subordinate to Sinn

ent the Irish Free State from im-ng protection duties, he considers, constitute the beginning of fricwill constitute the beginning of friction and tariff wars, gravely involving Ulster in particular. The government, having conceded a different oath and standard of loyalty to Sinn Fein from that of the rest of the Empire, appears to make it impossible for Ulster ever to enter the Irish Free State, Sir

of the inducements held out to "we are convinced that it is not n the interests of Great Britain or he Empire that Uister should become unbordinate to a Sinn Fein Govern-nent, and we are glad to think that our decision will obviate the necessity

Royal Irish Constabulary -

ARLIAMENT GIVES
HEARTY SUPPORT
TO IRISH TREATY
hough Extremists on Both Sides of Irish Channel Denounce the Settlement, Ratification by Britain Is Fully Expected

of peace which provides that the Royal Irish Constabulary shall pass over immediately to the control of the Irish Free State. The circular claims that the Royal Irish Constabulary has incurred the bitter animosity of their fellow countrymen, and the men cannot naturally look forward to their future with optimism. They adhere to their former demand for disbandment before the change of government, and require 15 years be added to their actual service, for the purpose of computing pensions and adequate compensation for loss of office and prospects.

Debate Resumed

Government's Terms to Ireland Find Almost Universal Approval

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)-H. H. Asquith resumed the debate in the House of Commons today Sir William Davidson, said Parliament

He was not going to introduce a warring note, the question was were inn Fein.

The great bulk of the men on both sides of the Irish Channel are moderate in their views, and while extending their sympathies to the extremists on one side or the other hesitate to ally themselves either with the "die-hard" Unionists or men of the de Valera type.

This in spite of the Uister amendation in the Complex in se far as they come, in the fullest measure, to the Irish, in the fullest measure, versation between Aristide British citizenship throughout the Empire. If they gave those wide powers, it must be because they thought Ireland would use them in the interests of the wider partnership of interests of the wide

Winston Churchill said there was no doubt of the power of Britain to crush Irish resistance, and he believed the country would be willing to adopt such a policy if no other course were open. That was the question which had been resolved, and a comparatively new situation had been created.

After the meeting of Sir James Craig.

After the meeting of Sir James Craig and Eamon de Valera in May, Mr. Churchill said, the next step toward

placed automatically within the roe State and characterized frankly in favor of the agreement. What alternative policy, he asked, could be presented to the country?

Ulster could remain in the United Kingdom, but he resented the suggesion that she stood in the way settlement. He considered the Ulster people had been unfairly treated. He vas not speaking of the government, There was a feeling in Ulster which he would arrest if he could, namely, that the country could not be trusted. As to the boundaries commission, he understood it was to consider not the throwing out of counties, but the readjustment of boundaries, and he thought Ulster would be ill-advised if

ground. If they could secure good will, little else mattered.

It had been said this was a surhe did not think it was. He always settlement which did not concede Ulster's right to shape her own destiny. By this agreement that had een acknowledged, and it had raised

his hopes that there would be peace in Ireland. He did not pretend to like the treaty, but what was the alternative? Was it not worth taking a consider able risk to try to get our relations was not too much to hope that the friendship existing in England toward Ireland would be felt toward England

Royal Irish Constabulary.

Sir James Craig left Belfast for bondon today; the official reason given r his sudden departure is the grave. for his sudden departure is the grave situation which has been created by Mr. Lloyd George's reference to County Tyrone and Fermanagh in his speech in the House of Commons last night.

A circular has been sent to every member of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons from members of the Royal Irish Constabulary policy.

GERMANY UNABLE TO MAKE PAYMENTS

Berlin Government Asks Reparations Commission to Agree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)-In view of her present deplorable financial situation the German Government today sent a note to the Reparations Commission in Paris asking it to agree to a postponement of payment of the required January and February reparations installments.

The German Government mentioned it could only hope to raise at the most after the Prime Minister, in reply to 200,000,000 gold marks toward the credit of the German Government and huge sum required for payment.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday)-Gerabsence of consent by both parties, destroy the pact and negotiations would have to be reopened with all the risks which would be involved in the prospect of a settlement.

Here would, in the many now definitely announces her inability to pay the installment of 500,-000,000 gold marks due on January 15. This morning the Reparations Commission at Paris was informed offimany now definitely announces her incially that the government found it im-

The position is undoubtedly ren-dered more difficult, for France has shown some determination to enforce at least the January payments. Early comments suggest that France may consider herself the victim of a gigantic bluff, for German funds in the banks of neutral countries are believed to be sufficient to permit Germany to acquit herself if she acted in

described the Wiesbaden agreement the Industrial Conference Board here

yesterday. This agreement, he said, began collaboration with the living, working Germany, that part of Germany which

many.

The agreement had the great adomic ground. France knew that all

Germany and this was bound up with MINE INJUNCTION rehabilitation and stabilization of the The Wiesbaden agreement estab-

lished a French committee, or possibly a corporation representing all the French sufferers of war damages. This corporation would receive orders from such sufferers for whatever material they might require for recon Due in January and February be handed by the French corporation to a committee or corporation of Ger-mans which would represent leading German manufacturers of all types of materials, payment for these materials in Germany being made at the price of the material bought on the French in-ternal market. The German committee or corporation, according to Chairman Casenave, would open a credit in Germany on behalf of the French committee or corporation of an amount of 7,000,000,000 gold marks, to be repaid

in 1936. The German seller would be paid by the German organization, the amount of each payment being placed to the deducted from the German debt. Interest at 5 per cent would be paid to Germany, because of the anticipated payments which she was to make, and if in 1936, the date of maturity of the said credit, the rights of France to indemnity had not reached the sum of 7,000,000,000 gold marks, France should pay in cash the difference be tween the indemnity due her and the sum of 7,000,000,000 gold marks.

BELGIUM INQUIRES

Deciding to Publish a Letter

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday)-It is with the Turkish Government of Angora, clauses concerning the protection

between Germany and France, before demanded examination of the Cicilian union. problem at a meeting of the Council. Both Aristide Briand and Leon Bour-cover no direct evidence to support harness. geois, it is intimated, are opposed to the finding, but only indirect evidence, deavored to force them on China v such procedure.

It is to arrive at some decision that dent of the League. It should be added that it is affirmed that Cardinal taken all precautions for the protechope of being paid the debt owed her tion of minorities. Such is the ex-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street. Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$0.00; one month, \$1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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DECREE REMANDED

Federal Appeals Court Finds Order Enjoining Unionizing of West Virginia Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-In a sweeping reversal of the decree enjoining the organization of unions in West Virginia by the United Mine Workers of America, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday de-clared that Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States District Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, committed four substantial judicial errors. His decree, which was entered on the complaint of the Borderland Coal Com pany of West Virginia, was remanded to him for recasting.

Important points of the appeal court's decision, which was delivered by Judge F. E. Baker, on behalf of himself and Judges Samuel Alschuler and G. T. Page, may be summarized as

"Check-off" system, by which mine operators, in agreement with unions, union dues by deducting weekly sums from employees' wages, is declared innocent and legal in itself. It is only illegal to the extent it is used directly for illegal pur-ABOUT ARMENIANS poses, or when dues are collected by duress. The Borderland Company had no right to an injunction destroy-

ing this system. General injunction against union Mr. Jaspar Comes to Paris activities in West Virginia was an error. Injunction should have applied Owing to Cardinal Mercier only to the property of the Border-land Company, and to no other opera-Exposing Danger of Massacres actual physical invasion of the one

Rights Are Equal

In its fight to keep an "open shop" in West Virginia, the Borderland Comchiefly to discuss the question of pany had no more right to an injunction to prevent unions from securing Armenians that the former Belgian recruits by publications, speeches and Foreign Minister, Mr. Jaspar, comes to personal persuasion than the union Paris. When France signed the peace would have in its fight for a "closed ployees out of the unions.

ence of the question to the League of ginia, and Pike County, Kentucky, was offered a prospect tinged with every Nations. Paul Hymans was to have advised or aided by the national sort of possibility. The twenty-one

The Court of Appeals could disfrom which an interference might be

justified. honestly wanted to pay its debts.

"It proves," said Mr. Casenave, "that
France does not seek to ruin Gerdent of the League. It should be spirators for their crimes, that it was spirators for their crimes; that it was Japanese politics, nor has the Japnot a bill in the public interest by anese Government ever been induced Mercier has been badly informed by the government to enjoin or dissolve officially to repudiate his work. The vantage of bringing the reparations politicians, who are interested in exquestion from the financial to the ecoquestion for the protection for the protection from the financial to the ecoquestion for the protection for the protection for the protection from the financial to the ecoquestion for the protection from the financial to the ecoquestion from the ecoquestion from the financial to the ecoquestion from the ecoquestion from the ecoquestion from the ecoquestion from the financial to the ecoquestion from the ecoque private bill of a kind where the injury to the complainant's property was so indirect as where caused by second- to induce Japan officially to make any ary boycott in violation of the Sher- repudiation. Meantime Japan conman Act; that an injunction could not tinues to bargain over Shantung. be maintained in such a case until Forty-eight hours ago she would not specifically authorized by the Clayton admit that she had agreed "in princi-Act against unfair trade.

In the present state of law, and ment for her expenditure in the Ger the legislative powers of regulation, ago she announced that the cash paythe coal company had no right to such ment solution had been accepted "in a sweeping injunction.

pray the high court to end high costs that a commission should be appointed of labor to its competitors in the central competitive field, but on the con- the haggling over details goes on and trary, should pray that high costs of in the meantime the question of the its competitors should be maintained. Mutsu is settled in her favor. This,

Claim of Right Denied

The Borderland Company was not aborMine Injunction Decree Remanded... 1
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a party to the contracts between the altered, the Hughes formula contemplated to the obliteration of the capital ship from the top downwards. Yet "check-off" system, and therefore it here is the top left intact and the had no right to seek to abolish the bottom taken off the pillar. Because system. If it injured anybody the the Mutsu, the most powerful capital 'check-off" system injured the com- ship in the Japanese navy, has to be petitors, and not the Borderland Com- saved, at the insistence

> or owners of capital," said the court, through their officers, with employers, lither individually or collectively."
>
> Japan is opposed to the abolition of North Dakota and the Delaware, which the submarine. But here it has to under the original proposal were to either individually or collectively."

FOLLOWING NAVAL RATIO AGREEMENT FRENCH AND ITALIAN QUOTAS ARE TO BE TAKEN UP, AND SUBJECT OF SUBMARINE

Substantial Errors in Anderson Secretary Hughes Says, in Announcing Acceptance of 5-5-3 Proposal, That It Is Greatest Step Since the Armistice -Britain and Italy Are Likely to Oppose France in Claim to Equal Number of Warships With Japanese

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The entente is important, less on account of the phraseology of the treaty than by reason of the fact that the four powers are permitted to ex-change views on the maintenance of peace in the Pacific through diplomatic instead of military measures."—Vis-

"The new treaty is a great step forward on the way toward world peace."

—Rt. Rev. William T. Manning. Episcopal Bishop of New York.

"If the great powers disarm wholly, Italy will be giad to do so."—Giuseppe Gentile, official adviser to the Italian delegation.

"There is nothing more pleasant to contemplate than the fair-mindedness and evidence of right purpose which the American delegates have shown in every phase of the deliberations."

—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief of the Aslatic section of the Japanese Forsign Office.

The Christian Science Monitor News Service Copyright, 1921. WASHINGTON, Thursday Night-It is a pity that the expression, the "big three," is being permitted to inject itself into the newspaper accounts of the Conference. The term is too reminiscent of Paris, where, as a matter of idea is allowed to get loose that there the effect is bound to react in many called very largely owing to the defenseless position of China it is undesirable that the impression should be given that China has not a main voice in the discussions. If she has not, the decisions of the Conference shop" to an injunction against the operators in their efforts to keep emim_ression is getting abroad that this im ression is getting abroad that this of the important features of the agreeis the case. Mr. Punch sums up the ment is that relating to fortifications question with his usual felicity. He and naval bases in the Pacific. The

Charachil said, the next step toward lattribe in the Lord Carson's distribe in the Lord Carson's distribe in the Lord Carson's considered was the measure the minister of the mount of the King at the mark. His claim that the measure so the minister of the

constitutes probably the least protected joint in the Japanese The Minister who ensupposed to have ended his political career by such a false step. But so far from this being the case, he still is a power to be reckoned with in impression has been given that Japan but whenever this action has been challenged it has proved impossible ple" to the solution of a cash payconstitutional exercise of man concession. Twenty-four hours The Borderland Company could not as stated repeatedly in this Service. to assess the amount: still, however, of course, is a victory for Japan. It is impossible to maintain that because the ratio of tonnage is to remain uncorresponding ships have to be saved Rights of employees and of Labor for the United States and leave has

be admitted, in justice to her, that she has nearly every one of the Christian powers on her side.

Naval Agreement Reached

Secretary Hughes Declares Step the Greatest Since Armistice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia In announcing the agreement reached between the United States,

Great Britain and Japan with respect to their capital ships, Secretary Hughes yesterday declared that he regarded this as the greatest step since the armistice and one of the greatest ever taken in maintaining the peace and good will of the world. He paid a tribute to the efforts of the delegates concerned in reaching the agreement, their consideration, concentration and persistence in trying to find a solution of a difficult problem. Referring to Japan, he said that her peculiar difficulty in regard to the Mutsu was appreciated by the other powers. This vessel, the latest to be finished, was an object of national fact, it did mischief enough. If the pride and Japan could not be asked to sacrifice it. A way out had been are supermen or super-nations in a act which made it necessary to readfound by substituting the Settsu, an conference of many men or nations, just the scrapping of ships of other powers and to work out a result as unforeseen ways. In a conference nearly as possible in keeping with that contained in the American proposal, which was the goal of the com-

Treaty Is Probable While no definite action has been taken, it is expected that the agreement will take the form of a treaty to be approved by the Senate. One status quo of these, including Hong Kong, is to be maintained, the restrictions, however, not applying to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand and the islands composing the Japanese Empire, or to the coast of

the United States and Canada. By this revised ratio, Japan will have no further expenses, the United States only that incident to the completion of the Colorado and Washington, which are 90 per cent done. Great Britain will have to incur the expense of building two ships, not to exceed She will keep her four ships of the King George V type, that are to be scrapped later, until these are com-

pleted. The following was the announcement on the subject of the agreement made to the sub-committee on naval

armament yesterday:
"The following are the points of agreement that have been reached in the course of the negotiations between the United States of America, Great Britain and Japan, with respect to their capital fighting ships.

Naval Ratio Settled

"An agreement has been reached between the three powers, the United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan, on the subject of naval ratio. The proposal of the American Government that the ratio should be 5-5-3 is accepted. It is agreed that with respect to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region, including Hong Kong, the status quo shall be maintained, that is, that there shall be no increase in these fortifications and naval bases except that this restriction shall not apply to Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand and the islands composing Japan proper, or, of course, to the coasts of the United States and Canada, as to which the respective powers retain their entire freedom.

"The Japanese Government has found special difficulty with respect to the Mutsu, as that is their newest ship, In order to retain the Mutsu, Japan ment solution had been accepted "in principle" and that the proposal was, as stated reneatedly in this Service, of her older ships, which, under the American proposal, was to have been retained. This would leave the number of Japan's capital ships the same, that is, 10, as under the American proposal. The retention of the Mutsu by Japan in place of the Settsu makes a difference in net tonnage of 13,600 making a total tonnage of Japan's capital ships of 313,300 299,700 tons under the original Ameri-

> "While the difference in tonnage is small, there would be considerable difference in efficiency, as the retentwo post-Jutland ships of the latest design.

Program Rearranged

"In order to meet this situation and unions were outlined by the decision to be given to Great Britain to build to preserve the relative strength on because of the broad and sweeping corresponding ships. The victory of the basis of the agreed ratio, it is restraint that was sought. "Unions Japan will have to be paid for in agreed that the United States shall millions of dollars or pounds by the complete two of the ships in course "may bargain collectively through United States and Great Britain, and of construction, that is, the Colorado officers with Labor, either in- instead of the capital ship wiped out and the Washington, which are now dividually or collectively. Unions of the most powerful capital ships affoat about 90 per cent completed, and scrap laborers may bargain collectively will remain in commission. And now two of the older ships, that is, the

proposed. Three of the

"As the British have no post-Jutland ships, except one Hood, the construction of which is only partly post-Jutland, it is agreed that in order to maintain proper relative strength the British Government may construct two new ships not to exceed \$5,000 legend tons each, that is, calculating the toninge according to British standards of measurement. nage according to British standards of measurement, or, according to American calculations, the equivalent of 37,000 tons each.

ed to Be Fair"

"It is agreed that the British Gov-nment shall, on the completion of ernment shall, on the completion of these two new ships, scrap four of their ships of the King George V type, that is, the Erin, King George V, Cen-turion and Ajax, which were to have heen retained under the original American proposal. This would leave the British capital ships in number 20, as against 22 under the American proposal. Taking the toppage of the 20, as against 22 under the American proposal. Taking the tonnage of the two new ships, according to American calculation, it would amount to 74,000, and the four ships scrapped having a tonnage of 96,400 tons, there would be a reduction in net tonnage of 22,400 tons, leaving the British tonnage of capital ships 582,050 instead of 604,450. This would give the British as against the United States an excess tonnage of 56,200 tons, which is deemed to be fair, in view of which is deemed to be fair, in view of the age of the ships of the Royal Sovereign and the Queen Elizabeth

"The maximum limitation for the tonnage of ships to be constructed in replacement is to be fixed at 35,000 legend tons, that is, according to British standards of measurement, or ritish standards of measurement, or coording to American calculations, he equivalent of 37,000 tons, in order give accommodation to these agges. The maximum tonnage of apital ships is fixed, for the purpose replacement, on the basis of Amer-an standards of calculation, as

United States, 525,000 tons, Great Britain, 525,000 tons, Japan, 215,000 tons.

Tonnage to Be Destroyed

mparing this arrangement with the original American proposal, it will be observed that the United States is to scrap 30 ships as proposed, save that there will be scrapped 13 of the

15 ships under construction and 17 instead of 15 of the older ships.

"The total tonnage of the American capital ships to be scrapped under the original proposal, including the tonnage of ships in construction if completed, was stated to be 845,740 tons. Under the present arrangement the tonnage of the 30 ships to be scrapped, taking that of the ships in construction if completed, would be 820,540

The number of the Japanese ships be retained remains the same as able to meet all obligations.

The British have favored international control of all railroads in China, under a commission of a British head.

This is strongly opposed by the commission of a British head.

This is strongly opposed by the Chinese. The consortium is again to be 448,923 tons. The total tonnage of the ships to be scrapped under the present arrangement is 435,428 tons.

Arrangement Is Tentative

"Under the original proposal Great tritain was to scrap 19 capital ships including certain pre-dreadnaughts lready scrapped) whereas under the resent arrangement she will scrap our more, or a total of 23. The total

the present arrangement, on the same basis of calculation, there are to be with a tonnage of 1,861,643 tons.
"The naval holiday of 10 years with

respect to capital ships, as criginally proposed by the American Government is to be maintained except for the permission To construct ships as

"This arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan is, so far as the number of ships to be retained and acrapped is concerned, dependent upon a suitable agreement with France and Italy as to their capi-

France and Italy Next

Demand of Paris for More Ships Likely to Be Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washingter News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The subject of the naval ratio of France and Italy is next in order for discussion by the Conference on Limitation of Armament. The naval program was divided into three parts. The first and most important, concerned with the capital ships, has now been dealt with, and the next step is that connected with the quotas step is that connected with the quotas of France and Italy. After that the subject of submarines will be taken up

such quota for France, their experts having figured out 1-7 as the proper amount for France in the ratio worked out on the 5-5-3 basis for the three leading powers. The United States is expected to support this

States is expected to support this contention or an approximation to it.

The most significant opposition to the demands of France for a large naval representation, it she makes it, will come from Italy. It was learned yesterday that the Italians, who would be the state of the be put in the position of having to demand more ships if France did, her policy being that she must be on an equality in naval preparation, will refuse to assent to any such ratio as that involved in the 5-5-3-3-3 plan and develop any kind of naval defense that her peculiar genius may make desirable and possible. France would be fil-advised to in-

ist upon a ratio in which she would he numerically stronger, many persons familiar with European conditions believe. For one very good rea-son, she could not afford to build the requisite number of ships to conform to such a ratio. In general, it is beissue, but that she will reserve her which is to be taken up next, Great Britain pressing for the outlawry of that instrument. In this instance, however, France can count on the support of Italy in fighting for the retention of the submarine, both nations contending that it is of peculiar usefulness to them and fits in with their programs of economy. Here the favor of the United States naval to count. At present it looks like Great Britain against the field, but there is the matter of public opinion and sentiment yet to be reckqued with.

China Now Insistent

nimed to Control and Operate Her Railways-Japanese Demur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia - "Further progress was made in the Hawali. thirteenth meeting of the China and Advoc. Japanese delegations relative to the question of Shantung in their discussion about the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway." This was the wording of delegation after the adjournment of

their meeting last evening. It was learned that the method of financing the railroad is the center of the contention which is holding up the settlement of this important quesdemand that she purchase Japanese interests and control her own railways. Japan says this cannot be done and that China will have to obtain financial aid from her, pointing to the loans made to China, which she has been unable to repay. China replies that Japan has not wanted her to repay loans held by the Japanese, and that, given reasonable time and con-trol of her own affairs, she will be

Meanwhile, China is trying to obtain that control which she believes is es-

The corresponding total of scrapped ships under the new arrangement will be 22,600 tons more, or 605,975 tons.

"Under the American proposal there were to be scrapped 66 capital fighting ships built and building, with a total tonnage (taking ships laid down as completed) of 1,878,043 tons. Under the management will be a scrapped of the series of the for from an attempt to settle the great problems of China by a combination

of powers.

"An international commission for People Deceived d 68 capital fighting ships China would add to the existing inter-

stitution. There have been three attempts to make a constitution for dependent upon a suitable agreement with France and Italy as to their capital chips, a matter which is now in course of negotiation." political units to work out constitu-tions for themselves adapted to local purposes. In China, the smallest political unit is a province, and the provinces are large—some with dis-tinct geographical areas and strong local rivalries. Nevertheless, I beconstitutions for themselves, and that from these a national constitution adapted to the needs of the country will be developed."

Treaty Assailed

Two Senators Object to Article Two of the Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —So-called irreconcilable senators at-tacked the four-power treaty in and out of the Senate yesterday, charging that Great Britain and Japan are seek-

enders," notably William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who respect the term "insular dominions," questions; his right to leadership, contained in Article 1 of the treaty, as referring unquestionably to Japan, Australia and New Zealand, carrying with it a guarantee of American protection.

The quiet and effectively. No TREATY FAVORABLY RECEIVED IN JAPAN PROPERTY TO THE QUESTION. The right to leadership, whatever views he may have held privately to the contrary.

The quiet and effective manner in which Mr. Underwood nipped in the bud a movement that threatened to resin considerable headway is a tribute.

Senator Borah even went so far as to declare that the inclusion of this particular phrase in the treaty would surely result in its rejection by the Senate, a claim, however, which is not disturbing Administration leaders, who expressed to President Harding yesterday their complete confidence in the acceptance of the Pacific pact and all other agreements which he will send to the Senate. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachu-

group of senators was directed chiefly the delegates. As the appointment against the term "insular dominions," came to him without his solicitation, and served, for the time being at he made it clear that he regarded it least, to draw fire away from Article 2. as his duty to accept it.

Mr. Reed Attacks Treaty

The American delegates to the Conference, it is understood, likewise interpret the term to refer to Japan. But it is held that the United States would be guaranteed equal protection for the Philippine Islands and

Advocates of the treaty took the position that there was nothing alarming in the term, even if it does do all that the irreconcilable senators claim for it. "It is certainly not a serious objection," said Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, one of the orginal irreconcilables on the Foreign Relations Committee, however, declared that Woodrow Wilson was forced to "knuckle down to Japan" at Versailles and that "the American delegates to the present Conference are undergoing some of the experiences of Mr.

four-power treaty in the Senate, Mr. characterized it as a "gold brick, finished one night at 11 o'clock in secret session and handed to the unsuspecting American people next morning at daylight."

Secret Sessions Blamed

By working the nation up to a pitch of sentimental enthusiasm through the Armistice Day celebration, Senator Reed claimed that no advertising chinese. The consortium is a manager for a circus or a motion picture its claims as the logical and ture could have conceived of a better plan for publicity or a more adroit move to put the American people in the move to put the American people in the finally. mood for the sort of pact that finally did issue as the "real purpose," evidently, of the Conference

sential to her proper development.

In a talk at the headquarters of the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments yesterday, Dr. John C.

"Little ny little it began to little the began to little the began to little the began to little the senting of the there was some kind of consideration of some kind of an alliance," Senator Reed said in attacking the "accret sessions" of the Conference.

Charging that the Hughes' plan for naval reductions makes Great Britain "mistress of the seas for 10 years to come," Senator Reed contended that the United States, seeking no supremacy on the seas, finds herself second even to Japan's naval force in comparison to the population and wealth of the two nations

Although limitation of armaments pute among the powers which would open the way for combinations of intrigue between internal parties in China and members of an international commission.

"The first need of China is a constitution. There have been three at

relation" to the arms program.
"The plain truth is that it is proposed to make the proposition of naval reduction the pack horse upon whose back shall be carried a quadruple alliance for the protection of Great Britain and Japan in the Orient and to compel the United States to underwrite in the blood of its sons the ambitions of Japan and Great Britain in the Black Sea and the Pacific," Senator Reed charged.

Mr. Hughes' armament program he characterized as the "entire limit of prudence." Comparing the ability of the United States to outbuild other nation, he declared that Mr. Hughes made a proposition so generous to Great Britain and Japan that price to make that agreement bind-ing upon Japan," by compelling the United States to accept the fourpower treaty.

Party "Revolt" Checked

Senator Underwood Adroitly Ends Movement Against His Leadership

gain considerable headway is a tribute to the diplomatic leadership of the

Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachu-setts, one of the American delegates to the Conference, went over the gen-the leadership in the Senate if his eral situation with his colleagues at service on the American commission the Capitol and is said to have ex-is embarrassing to his fellow Demo-pressed the opinion that only a hand-crats. Also he reminded his colleagues ful of votes would be cast against that the Democratic membership the pact.

The criticism of the irreconcilable President for selecting him as one of

"It is utterly inconceivable to me As a matter of fact, Democratic that the United States would under-senators are aware that Mr. Undertake to guarantee protection not only to Japan but to Australia and New tion. The rank and file of Democrats Zealand as well," said Senator Borah. throughout the country were pleased with his appointment. Any attempt that those who wrote the treaty would on the part of his colleagues to oust admit that Japan herself was included him as Democratic leader because of in the term "insular dominions," and that this meant, in his opinion, the treaty would certainly be defeated in would be frowned upon by the party

the Senate. He declared his strong generally.

opposition to giving a guarantee to Japan, much less one to Great Brittain, to protect her insular possessions in the Pacific.

At any rate, Carter Glass (D)., Senation, to protect her insular possessions in the Pacific.

Underwood in the Senate Chamber, Underwood in the Senate Chamber, and the two had a pleasant chat. Mr. Glass is said to have told the Ala-baman that he had not "authorized" the statement that appeared in the newspapers to the effect that he was Henry Cabot Lodge (R.). Senator from Massachusetts, who is serving also as one of the delegates to the Conference, 'campaigned" for Mr. Underwood. As a result of developments, the dissension in Democratic ranks has disappeared, apparently, at least for the

Economic Conference Urged Samuel Gompers, For Labor Federation, Indorses Committee Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Colum is -The importance of the international economic conference recently proposed by the general committee on the Conference on Limitation of Armament, as a possible means for the world's economic and financial system," was stressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the committee, in a statement issued yesterday.

by meeting until the present Conference they refuse to take any stand for or against an economic conference, there is considerable agitation in favor of Mr. Gompers yesterday placed the American Federation of Labor on record as actively supporting the plan. and voiced the hope that this stand would be supported by organized British Labor. America, he said, should take the lead in calling the international economic conference, and it should be done soon enough Impetus that has been given to inter-

thinking "At bottom the major immediate troubles of the world today are economic," said Mr. Gompers. "The large portions of the world the maeven in a state of decay. Work is disjointed, production crippled. I venworkmen have lost much of their bility. skill, and much of their will to work, because of the long continued absence of opportunity to work. The world is losing both immediate and notential

"An economic conference, rightly held, determined to achieve, having arranged. our best possible contribution of mind restoration of economic stability. quate. More than finance must be considered. Finance may be discussed, but it is essentially secondary to commerce and production. Production is primary; finance is im-

portant, but secondary." Since the g neral committee's proposal for an international economic conference, to be called by the Gov-ernment of the United States, was ounced on Monday, many vigorous indorsements are said to have reached the committee's headquarters from all parts of the country.

INSTRUCTION IN DRIVING Specially for The Christian Scien BOSTON, Massachusetts - Because

a number of young men of good ap-So-called irreconcilable senators at tacked the four-power treaty in and authority that the French favored the senate yesterday, charging that Great Britain and Japan are seeking its ratification so as to compel the United States to "underwrite" their allegements and a definite proposal on the subject. While this is true it is believed that the figures quoted represent what they intend to ask for when they do put their case formally between the subjected to refuse to sanction any statisted by others of the "bitter" weeks, the rumblings of discontent one of young men of good appearance were unable to pass example pearance were unable to pass example the Chirchitan Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia of the Boston Work Horse Relief Association has undertaken to give free instruction in driving to any who caption with the City of Boston, either because they did not know how to drive, to harness properly or how to drive.

This charge was made specifically on the floor of the Senate lists yesterday and they do put their case formally between Against His Leadership of the Senate yesterday, charging that Great Britain and Japan are seeking that Great Britain and Japan are seeking that Great Britain Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia of the City of Boston, which vitally affects the business of the week of the chirchitan Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia of the City of Boston, with the City of Boston, either City of Boston, which vitally affects the business of the teamster's consistency of the States of Columbia of the City of Boston, which vitally affects the business of the Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia of the Boston of the States of C

week, and the tone of his address is ideals express themselves." likely to reflect general Japanese satisfaction at the four-power treaty HOUSING CONDITIONS which has been concluded. The treaty will not be ratified by the Japanese until the end of January at the earliest, for it must be formally discussed among the privy council and reported on to the Emperor. Ratification by the Emperor constitutes confirmation by Japan.

The discussion in the Diet will not take place before late in January ow-ing to the elections of the president and various committees, which are necessary preliminaries to the regular business of the session apart from the festivities associated with the end of

The Japanese have every confidence that the treaty will be ratified by the other governments concerned in the pact, and they foresee an era of peace before them in which they will be able to devote themselves to the industrial development of their country without the crippling burdens of arms

ments. They are gratified, too, that the Chinese delegation has consented to discuss the Shantung question, which was held up so long because of the inability of China and Japan to come together on the matter. China meant business when her spokesman issued an invitation to participate in the Washington Conference, is the Japanese comment, and the results have astonished the world by their speed and magnitude. The Japanese are wondering

whether a financial and economic conference will follow the present one but there is a feeling that it might as well to allow the good effects of the agreement on the Pacific and armaments to be assimilated before proceeding to a subject which affects war debts and other thorny financial

What has been done already is insurance against the future, it is pointed out, but financial discussions are so obvious in their immediate implications that opinion is much straightening "closely knit tangles of more sensitive in regard to them, and it would be a pity to jeopardize the results already obtained by pressing for another conference too

The formal announcement by the that Tokyo accepts the original ratio While it has been repeatedly said of the United States, Britain and Administration officials that Japan, is awaited with interest. nothing will be done about such a Acceptance, it is thought, will not be made contingent upon conditions that has completed its work, and while will make it impossible from the point of view of the other powers, though it is pointed out that reserva tions may be made in regard to the technical details insisted upon by naval experts during discussions on practical application of the general policies already accepted at the be-

ECONOMIC PLAN FOR EUROPE IS OFFERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Marshal world is not living normally. Over Foch believes that economic peace can be realized by appointment of an inchinery of production is practically ternational economic commission with at a standstill. In some places it is power and instructions to act in the quickest manner compatible with thoroughness to facilitate reestablishture to assert that thousands of skilled ment of industrial and economic sta-

Before sailing for home, Marshal Foch gave out his plan for such a commission in part as follows:

"1. To deal with the victors creditors, so that foreign trade between these countries could be re-tastablished and a common working to Thomas A. Edison, just returned conceived, going about its work in the spirit of the Conference now being basis of settling all obligations to be basis of settling all obligations to be

"2. The vanquished, or debtors and thought and unselfish constructive these nations to be aided in every posability, could accomplish much toward sible manner through the medium of the economic commission and arrange-"It must be clear that a purely ment made by which they may be re-financial conference would be inade- established commercially and at the established commercially and at the same time be enabled to pay their war reparations.

"3. Nations in which disorder ex-

ists, Russia furnished the best example. After the Allies and the central powers have reestablished prewar conditions economically Russia will desire to enter into the prosperous trade relation and that the present condition of anarchy existing in that country will be abolished so that Russia may have a stable gov-ernment and a more prosperous state of affairs.

"When you face a crisis, you deal with facts. Imagination plays no The facts we are dealing with today are that even though the Allies have been victorious and peace has been established throughout the world

to inquire into the cause of existing APPEAL MADE IN onditions and remedy them.
"This is what I am now advocating.

RECEIVED IN JAPAN and while I am a military man and not an expert on economics, common sense prompts the suggestion that if from its Eastern News Office

Sense prompts the suggestion that if from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—For more the job' it must get there just as an than two years, five political prisonof Four-Power Pact Enabling honest man would when through ers in the Leavenworth Penitentiary conditions he has been unable to conhave been kept in permanent isolation, the Nation to Devote Itself trol he finds himself on the verge of unable to see or talk with anyone bankruptcy. What does that man do? held in their cells 23 hours a day, to Industrial Development He retains expert accountants to go and allowed but one hour for exercise, over his affairs, he ascertains just according to the American Civil Liber-

Premier of Japan is expected to make it is able to pay and act a statement on the progress made at accordingly. For, after all, nations the Washington Conference when the Japanese Diet meets in Tokyo next nations with ideals should express themselves just as individuals

POOR IN INDIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana - "Too many landlords are trying to make two dollars grow where only one is The 1921 council meeting of the North legal," says A. E. Wert, investigator Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs for the housing division of the State recently held in Rocky Mount was Board of Health, who has submitted a more largely attended than any prereport to the state board that discloses deplorable conditions in the housing and tenement situation is nine Indiana mately 11,000 and an effort will be cities. Evidence is being c llected by made to increase this number to 20,-Mr. Wert to be used in condemnation orders against houses and tenement buildings when the sta ; housing law stressed especially citizenship, recreis being violated. His first report in- ation and the vital importance of wipdicates that many buildings will have to be destroyed while others can be

Princeton, Lebanon, Crawfordsville, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Frankfort and South Bend, Mr. Wert Tennessee and Alabama, will meet says clever attempts are made to wade with the North Carolina federation the law. In some cities there are tenement houses with wooden fire cscapes. In many cases throughout the State, Mr. Wert asserts, landlords are receiving as high as \$15 a month for houses in which they provide no sanitary fixtures.

COST OF TRANSIT

RECEIVERSHIP SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-Receiver

and counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid bids on tile. Transit Company from January 1, 1919, to October 31, 1921, received as \$125,000, their attorneys pleaded for compensation \$283,903.58 and Stone & mercy on the ground that the humilia-Vebster, who reported on the condition of the line, receive \$126,623.26, according to testimony before the Transit Commission yesterday. Exclusive of operating expenses, the receiver- GALICIA NEGOTIATES ship during that period cost \$634,655.

PLAN TO PREVENT STRIKE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Both employers and workers in the building by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the can bankers, to be used for rehabilita-Lockwood committee, to prevent the tion and construction of railroads. He after the present working agreement expires on December 31. Under this for 60 or 90 days while arbitration oards in each trade studied the question of efficiency of the workers to determine a fair day's work for :, fair day's pay.

MORE JACK LONDON CLURS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-There are now 211.049 members of the Jack Lon-BY MARSHAL FOCH don Club, the organization formed as a protest against cruelties in the trains ing of animals, according to the. monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. From the field workers employed throughout the United States and from volunteers, the American Humane Education Society reports 615 new Bands of Mercy last month. The total number of these bands to date is 135,241.

> MR. EDISON APPROVES FORD PLAN Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York - Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals plan is a firstfrom a visit there with Mr. Ford. Mr. Edison is confident that Mr. Ford could not only make his rental, but also a good profit for the people, by providing the cheap fertilizer so much needed in the south and which, he be lieves, would not only double the crop but also furnish employment to about 1,000,000 people.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday) By The Associated Press)-Robert Haab has been elected President o Switzerland by the Federal Assembly for 1922. He will take office on Jan-uary 1. Col. Charles Scheurer was elected Vice-President. Mr. Haab, who is a member of the

dederal Council, and also Minister of Posts and Railways, succeeds Edmund Schulthess as chief executive

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces

A Free Lecture on

Christian Science By John Sidney Braithwaite, M.A., C.S.B. of London, England.

ember of the Board of Lectureship of This Church IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay, Boston Friday Evening, December 16, at Eight O'Clock

BEHALF OF PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The
Premier of Janan is expected to make at once. The union says that the Department of Justice, in a letter signed by Annette Adams, Assistant Attorney-General, declared that the segregation of these men has had a wholesome effect on the prison body, and "the department is willing to order that they be taken out of segregation at this time."

NORTH CAROLINA CLUBS COUNCIL

ROCKY MOUNT, North Carolinamade habitable by repairs.

Reporting on investigations in Gary, dents of the other southeastern counMichigan City, Vincennes, Evansville, cils, comprising the states of Virginia, at Pinehurst, at which time the presi-

TILE TRUST SAID TO BE STILL ACTIVE

NEW YORK, New York-The Lockwood Committee has developed tes-timony that members of the so-called tile trust recently fined in the federal court here for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law were still holding secret meetings and making it impossible for builders to obtain honest

When these men were fined about

UNITED STATES LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Dr. Robert Berezowskij, chief of the Finance Deployers and workers in the building partment of his country, has negotrades are considering a plan proposed tiated a loan for Galicia, from Ameristrike which is expected to be called says that most of the money will be spent in the United States, and that Galicia is expecting better times when conditions improve in Russia, because western Europe must pass through

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La Monette and I

The hill pony of Kashmir is of osition! He possesses, moreover, a nice sense of humor. This eats." being so it is as well to treasure and cultivate your own, for should you be unable to appreciate his, one of you will not have a good time and we may

This alone gives reason for gratitude. He walks always on the extreme outside edge of the path, the sheer side of the hill on the one hand, a drop of 100 feet or more on the other, the path is perhaps four feet wid.. You yourself may not see the wisdom of this action but it is entirely sound from the pony's point of view even should that point of view be not complimentary to yourself. The numiliating fact is that he takes you

He is by nature and tradition a pack ony, accustomed to have boxes, es, bags, slung on either side of im and bulging in all directions. Should he walk upon the inside of the arrow path he would continually hang his goods against the out-jutting rocks to the detriment of his equilibrium, and so he prefers the outside ge, and you ride apparently in mid-

is futile for you to explain to him that you have but a mere leg on either side of him. He doesn't believe you. You may even, after a deal of trouble, maneuver him on to the inside of the path but before you have had time to congratulate urself you are hanging over the what a view! Below you treetops, nd the wide open stretches of s intersected by lake and river, d again range after range of clad hills. The sky is blue, sunshine, Little waterfalls come es your path and over the edge the Khud again, singing and sion of ponies coming from the ite direction and heavily ladenthe fairway impresses you as being extraordinarily inadequate. At this juncture you are particularly thankful that hill ponies are hill ponies, sure-footed, clever as cats. In a moment the procession has passed and you are left wondering how the pass-

ras accomplished.

pony, La Monette, gray in color
benign in countenance but with ever a twinkle in her eye, led me many a dance. She took frivolous dislikes to people and things, she had for example, a strong objection to dandies; so had I, but she made no fort to conceal her aversions. There was the beautiful lady with the red ol, she lay back in her dandy, wonderfully in airy fluffiness a sharp corner. I had conjured up the District of Columbia, and is now an appropriate smile of recognition, no mean feat when you are wondering if your pony meditates joining the lady in the dandy, crawling underneath or jumping over the top, but the red parasol was too much for La Monette; suddenly I found myself riding in the opposite direction, nor did we stop for quite a time.

As I said before, I have a strong objection to dandies. Little boat-shaped boxes, they are attached to long poles on either side. In these boxes you lie or sit while four coolies jerkily carry you. Unfortunately they possess 'not

On one memorable occasion Jane and I decided to attend a gymkhana dressed in our best and not in the usual riding kit. We each had bran new linen frocks out from England, shoes, stockings, hats and gloves, everything the last word, so instead of riding our popular as were convenient. riding our ponies as was our wont we far to restore, or bring back, these others tell me that it is an abbrevia-hired dandies. There had been rain, arts, to something like their old-time tion of "fanatic." Before the word the way was slippery. We arrived at the gymkhana feeling rather pleased

canter across the polo ground. It not work solely to restore the old a body thought of it as separate from was strictly wrong to hack across the arts, but will promote the welfare of the "general body of people," a part polo ground though to ride upon the edge was permissible. "The little hors; to perpetuate and develop their baseball enthusiasts "fans," and that more and how much it is, the little less and what worlds away." I had waved acieu to my friends on the courage ambition in the industrial public was differentiated. We know now that some of us are baseball fans pursuits; to extend the markets for their arts, wares, and products, and the edge but I found myself gradually but surely encroaching on that most jealously guarded and preserved ground. Soon I was in the middle of it. The solace which might have been in water colors that would do credit.

umber of my acquaintances who atched my discomfiture from the lub were increasing at the rate of think the Indian question will solve to the sphere of books and drama, the antithetical terms "high-brow" and "lowbrow" have been useful, but less effectively because they without effect; on we went, always at

a slow canter. Had she gone a good 16 annas in the rupee it would have been more supportable.

At last we were across but by that time I felt that the whole of Europe. , Africa and America had wit-ed my unwarrantable act. Over a jerk outside a grain merchant's stall. Then we had a distinct difference of opinion but ultimately I persuaded her that it was necessary that the moment that she appreciated this argument butter wouldn't melt in her

nouth, we traveled as brothers.

On reaching our domicile I remonstrated with the syce on the condi-tion of the bridle and on La Monette's misdemeanors. He replied laconically, "She thus does, Mem Sahib, she then

LETTERS

Brief communications are which that one will be.

His best qualities are most apparent on a narrow path cut out of the hillaide. This alone gives reason for

Indian Arts and Crafts

330,000 Indians confined on about 200 Indian reservations scattered through this country.

The newspapers publishing stories from time to time of the great wealth creased in number and variety, this all of the Indians are wealthy. This is far from being true. The Osage tribe of Indians in Oklahoma are wealthy from the oil found on their recent that the one of Indians in Oklahoma are wealthy from the oil found on their recent that the one of Indians in Oklahoma are wealthy from the oil found on their recent that the one of Indians in Oklahoma are wealthy from the oil found on their recent that the one of Indians in Oklahoma are wealthy from the oil found on their recent that the one of Indians in Oklahoma are wealthy from the oil found on their recent that the one of Indians in Oklahoma are wealthy. from the oil found on their reserva-tion. They number about 2100 people. tion. They number about 2100 people. A few individual Indians on some other of the reservations, where zinc and lead, timber, or coal have been found, are rich. But the vast majority of the 330,000 Indians are very poor and many are in dire need of the necessaries of life. There is a lot of forced idleness on

the Indian reservations, because there is no work that they can depend on. work at, but they do not earn enough properly to care for their families The lands and money belonging to them are fast passing away, through no fault of the Indians. I am a Wyandot Indian, raised on the Wyand.t reservation in Oklahoma. Having seen the great need of doing something to help the Indians, I have set about to find a remedy for these bad conditions, and have worked out a plan for a permanent foundation to establish industrial art centers, on or near the Indian reservations, so the time. In asking the Indians what thought of this plan they have said, "Just give us the chance to work, and watch us jump at it." the American Indian Arts and Crafts Foundation, with headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia, has ad borne by four coolies. We met at taken out papers of incorporation in

The purpose of this foundation is to restore the arts and crafts of the Indians in the United States, and to furnish other work that will help to nake them self-supporting. The arts and crafts of the Indians of this country have been allowed to degenerate terribly. Only here and there, where a few Indians have been encouraged, or where some real Indian artist had to express her art in some choice specimens of basket, blanket, or pot tery, is there left any of the genuine art you. Unfortunately they possess not of the Indian. The country is flooded the sure-footedness of the pony. passes for Indian art, but to see the real art is to see a vast difference in the work. It will be the work of the American Indian Arts and Crafts

has no nearly passed away. Experiments that have been made so excellence have proved beyond question that it is possible for the Indians that the public was interested in basewith ourselves, but pride goeth before of the present time not only to equal ball; yet anybody who observed knew but to surpass the finest work of the that this was an overstatement, and triumphant entry one of my coolies ancient Indians. We have worked out that a large proportion of the population of the United States knew little posited upon my face!

it; that is, the problem of making it more about this national game than there was the day when La worth while for the Indians to take it did about cricket. There was in the foundation will reality a baseball public, but hardly it; that is, the problem of making it more about this national game than Monette ran away with me at a slow up this work. The foundation will reality a baseball public, but hardly The solace which might have been in water colors that would do credit ived from a very neat riding kit to artists of any race. There is no entirely neutralized by the fact I discovered that only the rein in La Monette's mouth—some h-worn strap or string had peed which enabled her to eject sname.

The above race. There is no teach to the rein to account the peed in the strength of a fan; and all these little publics and an almost endless line of artistic to account the strain of a fan; and all these little publics are definitely distinguishable. Those

LITTLE PUBLICS AND BIG

we two together and not separately Politicians, talking about the public, must make the ascent to our hut. From would mean one thing, actors would who buys groceries. And there came "general body of people constituting old and erudite friend Dictionary defines it-into smaller publics, the importance of these publics to human happiness, and the failure of common speech to limit and describe them with reasonable accuracy.

One may say, for example, that the public has heard of "the old woman us have; but one cannot say that the public is interested in all the items, to To the Editor of The Christian Science say nothing of the funny pictures, in the daily newspaper, because none of The majority of people in the United us is. The newspaper, like the public, States know absolutely nothing of the is a composite: the difference is that native Indians of this country. If they the public is a composite of people ever think of them, it is usually in and the newspaper a composite of inconnection with some show or circus. terests. The public is blessed and But very few know anything of the bothered by an ever increasing family true conditions under which the first -or would be bothered if it paid any Americans have to live. A few of our attention to being blamed for its people have left the confines of the offspring's various behaviors in mat-Indian reservations and have mingled ters that don't at all interest its larger, freely with other people here, and back in the history of community livhave passed unnoticed because the ing we find the community smaller and Indian is exactly like all other people smaller, and can believe that there here. So it may sound very strange- may have been a time when the "gento many—to hear that there are about eral body of people" had comparaterests. Nobody went in for art, nobody collected postage stamps. But as the community grew and the in-dividual interests of its members innothing for what I am now writing: but there is a little public that may be interested in it. There would be a larger little public if I were writing a novel-provided, of course, that I could write a readable one. And if my message dealt with the wisdom of taking a cerrespondence school course and rising rapidly from the bottom to the top of some great commercial corporation, there would be yet another little public waiting and willing to

That is why the "United States United States since the last preceding issue, contains such an amazing assortment of titles. I recall three them from a recent examination of the Every Occasion"; and a (to me) mysterious volume about the "Stearic and Palmitic Esters of the Osomeric Propylene Gycols." I am myself in the public that is more or less interested in Shakespeare, though in that "free lance" camera man, to whom asbeen, reminds me that another earnest "discovery" that Hamlet was a girl who had been brought up as a boy for political reasons. If such was the case no wonder she was a melancholy Prince of Denmark! But I am not in terested in osomeric propylene gycols; I don't know what they are, and don't care. I am not in their public. though there evidently are people, since books are not written without expectation of readers, to whom the condition of stearic and palmitic

esters is a matter of moment. There has of late established itself in common speech and current literature for the many a small word, admittedly slang and unusable except with a qualifier, that is doing yeoman service to define the publics. I have heard Foundation to bring back that which it said that it derives from the use of palm leaf fans to cool the onlookers at the national game of baseball came into use it was generally held baseball. The word proved so con-venient that it leaped from the naare definitely distinguishable. Those

drama, the antithetical terms "high-brow" and "lowbrow" have been use-ful, but less effectively because they Washington, December 2, 1921. have been more or less terms of Of course, these payments engly only

opprobrium as well as good humor; to film which is actually used, and not as modern Honolulu is like the South and because also "highbrow and the entire length of footage submitted. Sea Islands of romance. "lowbrow" do not accurately define The task of the film editor is, of except within limits that are not course, to pass upon the material a maze of narrow streets, gay with except within limits that are not course, to pass upon the material commonly recognized. They leave which comes to him with every mail, out of account the considerable public to pick out the most interesting subnessed my unwarrantable act. Over the considerable public to pick out the most interesting subtact road we darted and into the bazar beyond where we drew up with a jerk outside a grain merchant's which serves so many purposes in stall. Then we had a distinct differprint and conversation, yet is so seldom used with definite meaning. Politicians, talking about the public, would mean one thing, actors would mean another; grocery men would be as some of us think, it is desirable yet other times, filmed events of in-thinking of the public as everybody that the public for the more serious drama sh ould grow larger, the growth out of our talk a new realization of the subdivisions of the public—the

For practical purposes the public a nation, state or community," as our is the electorate, especially now that old and erudite friend Dictionary dethere are votes for women: and after that, one may say of the little publics Specially for The Christian Science Monitor into which it divides, the more the The great point which must strike merrier. Which is another way of any traveler approaching the port of saying with Stevenson that

THE PORT OF **SHANGHAI**

The world is so full of a number of things.

I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

Shanghai for the first time is the amazing modernity of its river front-

den depicted on the willow pattern The port is remarkably well situated on a creek at the entrance of south, it has easy access to a wide tract of territory, but its chief asset is its position at the mouth of the mighty Yangtsze, the great artery of inland communication in this part of China. This tremendous river, over 3000 miles in length, of which nearly 2000 miles is navigable, affords ready intercourse between Shanghai and

> draught boats, and traffic is mostly carried on by means of junks, aided by trackers hauling on tow-Mention of the Grand Canal should not be omitted. This remarkable waterway, the longest of its kind in the world, runs from Tientsin to Hangchow, a distance of about 600 miles, and crosses the Yangtsze at Chinkiang, some distance lower down than Nanking. But it has been greatly neglected, and allowed to become silted up in places, a common complaint of Chinese harbors and

by night with myriads of colored lan-

terns. Here are Chinese restaurants, Chinese theaters, and so on; and the

the interior. In the flood season it

is navigable for ocean steamers as

miles, and smaller steamers can go

About Ichang rapids render the river

impassable to any but very shallow-

up another 370 miles to

In recent years silk has been the staple export of Shanghai, and its imports are chiefly cotton goods, hardware and oil. Shanghai has several cotton mills, but the yarn for these is mostly imported, the Chinese product being short and weak in fiber. Lumber is also an important America, affords a convenient method

perhaps the chief of these is the Woosung Bar, which makes the entrance to the hargor difficult at some states of the tide. This might, however, be largely obviated by dredging. The creeks and inlets at the mouth of the Yangtsze, once the haunt of pirates, other the two groups of children gave should afford many suitable sites for on summer evenings, its electric light ship-repairing and ship-building esmen. Here is no typical city of the tablishments, and, should China East, like Singapore; no Malayan hudenerge from her present difficulties and enter on a period of progress, Shanghai should have a great future as a shipping center. With with ancient temples and fortifications. the increased use of steamboats Here, to outward appearance, the West for coastal trade and in the Yangtsze is supreme; and China is only evident navigation, an increase of drydock in the rickshaws and coolies on the facilities is bound to follow; and a Bund and the heterogeneous throng of more liberal policy with regard to the coal resources of the interior, native craft, junks, sampans, lorchas and what not, which swarm among the

THE BAIRNS ARRIVE

a maze of narrow streets, gay with gilded and painted signs and brilliant Specially for The Christian Science Monitor The bairns were expected at the Lodge. The news had spread and carried great pleasure to the people curious mr - seek out, if they will, the in the little village of Hopeton on the reputed original of the house and gar- Moray Firth. Away there in the Moray Firth. Away there in the north, events were few and far between and after the Lodge had been empty and silent for so long, the the Yangtsze River. As a distribut- simple inhabitants welcomed the news ing center for the coast, north and of this summer-time coming of the bairns as an event of interest. It was on a Tuesday that the news first came and just one week later, toward the close of a hot July day, a group of children made their way up the main street of the village and out on to the open road from Elgin, for Donald the coachman had gone along that way in the morning with the "carfar as Hankow, a distance of 680 ritch" and at any moment the bairns might come and they must be welcomed in. "Eh, but it was a long way frae London tae Elgin and the bairns would be glad to reach their journey's end."

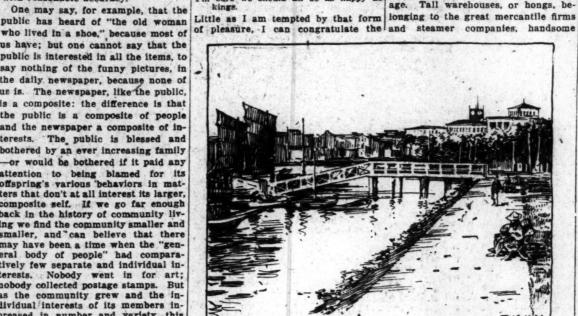
A black speck was soon discernible on the roadway afar off and coming nearer and nearer proved to be the eagerly expected carriage. Yes, surely-there they were, nurses, children and luggage, and wee red-haired Sandy McTaggart nearly fell from his post on the top of the dyke, in his dancing excitement at having been the first to descry the approaching vehicle. The fat, brown horses, driven by the proud Donald, drew nigh. Springing from his perch, Sandy, aided by Rob and Jeannie Fyrie, ran back the long white gate and stood by as with a rattle and a roll the carriage turned in.

McLeod on the box raised his hat shyly in answer to the children's welcome. So big and fine he had grown since last they had seen him. His sister, Mary, sat inside, her face interest and the Yangtsze, like the framed by her brown curls. Sandy Fraser and other rivers of North well remembered those wonderful ringlets of hers. The younger brother, of transporting it by means of George, hung over the door's edge to see them all, and by him sat plump The port has its disadvantages, and little Isobel, her big blue eyes very open. Tiny Eleanor, solemn, bright-eyed and alert, sat upright be-

tween the two nurses. Past the open gateway rolled the wheels, as with waving hands and eyes quick to see and recognize each

Back clanged the gate and they parted, one group-the "bairns"-to pass up the long winding drive to the door of the Lodge. The other, pattering and chattering, to wend its way down to the village again, there to tell their parents the full details of the bairns' arrival.

State Street Trust Co. together with the possibilities of water power offered by harnessing the 33 STATE STREET COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH 581 Beylston Street mighty river herself, would establish Shanghai's position as one of the MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St. BOSTON, MASS. great inndustrial ports of the Far East.



Drawn for The Christian Science The Bund gentleman who has a good time of a clubs, and official buildings of various winter's evening sitting before the kinds, line the Bund, with its pub-fire in slippers and dressing gown, lic garden where the band plays

standards and its cosmopolitan police-

dle of hovels thatched with pandanus-

leaf and tottering on straddling piles;

no "rose-red city half as old as time"

passenger and cargo steamers flying the mercantile flags of all nations—not

forgetting that of China herself. But

the first view of Shanghai is as unlike

one's preconceived notions of China

NEWS GATHERING BY CAMERA

and reading about the "Stearic and

Palmitic Esters of the Osomeric Propylene Gycols."

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor When a news film is flashed across Catalogue Supplement," a stout volume the screen, the visual record of daily which appears at intervals and prints events seems to fit into place snugly a list of all the books published in the and surely; there is no hint of newsgathering effort behind the camera. But there is effort, and arduous effort, too, in the making of your favorite catalogue-"Shakespeare Identified in news weekly. In the first place, the Edward de Vere, the Seventeenth Earl various producers of such films mainof Oxford"; "How to Set the Table for tain a large staff of 'camera men throughout the world, but needless to say, it is an impossibility so to "cover" every city, town and village. The backbone of the news film is the part of it which feels comfortably cer- signments may be sent by his film tain that he wrote his own plays. editor, but who more likely relies on The suggestion that the seventeenth his own ingenuity and knack of news obliging Earl that he would have getting. Data concerning him, his student has come forward with the may be covered on assignment, etc. is on file with his screen editor; occasionally he may receive a wire sending him hither and you to film doings of interest, but for the most part he must

rely on his own wits. Important personalities of the day, various military and naval events, sporting fixtures, queer inventions and remarkable engineering feats find ready favor with screen editors. Yet this "newsy" must not have a truly local savor; it must be of section better national, and best of all, international interest. News films are, it is true, more or less suited to the requirements of the territory they serve. There is a New England edition, for instance, giving more importance to doings in the northeast states than those of Minnesota.

In one regard, the free lance camera man is in a worse case than his colleague who "shoots" fictional photo plays in studios or on location. He must get a good picture the first time; there can be no "retake" if anything goes awry. A battleship can be launched only once, celebrated personages do not wait upon the caprices of the camera man. Nor can the filming be done in a haphazard way. The photographer must obtain for himself a good spot from which to "shoot, his picturing must have clarity, it must contain interest. He has no control over his subject, and his film must be very good indeed to obtain place in the average news reel. Any given news subject should not exceed 50 feet of pictures, for the news film will presumably display 10 or more various events in the course of 1000 feet, and even that length must include due space for titles, which consume quite n appreciable footage.

word hardly improves with age. At the first possible moment, the camera man removes his film from the magazine, wraps it in a black paper. places it in a tin can, and mails or expresses it to the editor of his news reel. For their part, the editors rush the negative through their laborat, ies, make a print and run it through the projection machines. Then, if the material is available for us' it is paid for by the foot. Prices

News of the screen like that of the

Useful Holiday



An attractive piece of furniture is a sensible, useful and lasting gift that will be appreciated by every home-loving man or woman. An Easy Chair or Rocker, a Table, Bookcase, Desk, Rug, Lamp or Picture will add to the cheerfulness and comfort of home.

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Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — That a
service charge or fixed monthly levy
on individual consumers regardless of
the amount of the commodity used
constitutes an equitable allocation of
certain costs of administration and
distribution, but that its application
should be governed by expediency in
each case, was the prevailing sentiment at a hearing on the question
yesterday before the Massachusetts
Public Utilities Commission. Decision
as to expediency and necessity is felt
to be the duty of utilities and public
service commissions, acting in their ervice commissions, acting in their rovince of representatives of the pub-u and with due consideration of the ation of the public utility corpora-

petition of the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company for permission to levy a 50-cent per month service charge and coincidently, to decrease the commodity rate from \$1.50 to \$1.20 per issued was presented by State Senator C. M. B. Bird, attorney for Sheriff on the Taena-Arica controversy, said:

The petition on which the order was issuer of Foreign Affairs, in a state ment concerning the note of Chile requesting Peru to agree to a plebiscite on the Taena-Arica controversy, said: and, coincidently, to decrease the com-modity rate from \$1.50 to \$1.20 per 1900 cubic feet. The company's case, stated at a previous hearing, was based on the fundamental justice of a charge to those customers who consumed little or no gas but who are neces-sarily carried on the books and pro-vided with installation. It was also out that the revision would sult in a \$40,000 annual gross loss revenue to the corporation, and that e-half of the consumers would defit and the others experience no large or an increased monthly cost ange or an increased monthly cost nging from .3 of a cent to 36 cents

Reporting the results of investigation by an expert, for which purpose the hearing had been continued. Elmer E. Spear, city solicitor of Everett, said that statements of the company have been confirmed. He took no exc ption to the theory of the service charge, held it to be an equitable proposition, but asked that the commission postpone granting the petition until such a time as the company should be in a position to give a reduction through which so many consumers will not be so adversely affected. He urged that delay is prejudicial neither to the company nor t'e consumer.

"he Mayor, city solicitor and two members of the board of aldermen of the City of Melrose voiced opposition the proposition. Protest was based a opinions gathered from the house-iders of the municipality, most of em householders of moderate means. The city's representatives reported a common sentiment against the service charge and asked delay pending the possibility of greater reduction. It was assessed that the greatest number of people and not the greatest users of gas should be considered, and that the reduction should inure to the benefit of the average user. benefit of the average user Public sentiment was debe against the charge, with the public suspecting a "catch" in the

Alonzo Weed of the commission, in the proposed levy rather than the methods. He expressed doubt whether institution of a service charge could the commission on the basis of the evidence and opposition submitted. No service charge in the form requested obtains in March weetts at esent, although it is a question of interest in public utility

LABOR WINS SEAT IN BRITISH BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

J. A. Dawes (Coalition Liberal. . . 7208

Majority 4490

ELECTION FEATURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia-An VICTORIA, British Columbia—An entirely unexpected feature of the results of the federal elections in this Province has been the fact that two Progressive candidates were successful. The election to the House of Commons of T. G. McBride, in Cariboo, and L. Humphrey, in Kootenay West, was entirely unexpected and indicates that the party led by T. A. Crerar, which won such overwhelming success in the prairie provinces of the Dominion, is also making inroads in British Columbia, although this cannot be described as an agricultural province.

he showing of Labor in the late tion has been distinctly disap-iting. Although in the Vancouver, aimo and New Westmingter con-soncies the Labor candidates received fairly substantial votes, they

SERVICE CHARGE

AND EXPEDIENCY

In a last in every case in the returns, all these cities, which represent the industrial centers, returning Conservative members by large majorities. As a result of the election in British Columbia, the Conservatives, or more correctly speaking the supporters of the Meighen Government, have every reason to be satisfied. They carried seven seats out of 13 in the Province, and in the aggregate of votes polled they were easily in the lead, and it will probably be found when the returns are final that they polled two to one to their opponents. The three

oner serving a term for contempt of court, John J. Blaine, Governor, has caused action by Wisconsin's highest court, which has now taken charge hearing yesterday was on the calling the case before it for review. Arguments have been set for January

who was appointed by Governor Blaine, after he had removed Mr. Rodd.

In refusing to release the prisoner who had been pardoned, Sheriff Rodd of Foreign Affairs should have adacted on the advice of Judge A. H. dressed himself to the Peruvian Min-Reld, who had sent the man to jail for refusing to they his injunction in a strike of paper workers.

A majority of lawyers who have

sheriff's action, declaring the Gov-ernor has no pardoning power in civil cases. Several bar associations have unced the action of the Gover-It is the first time since the Chief Executive and the courts has ganizations have indorsed Governor

BUSINESS SCHOOL FOR AMERICANS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California - The Mexican Government has decided to assist in the establishment of American Protestant commercial school in Mexico City, at which American students may training in Spanish, Latinwestern University, whose dean, Dr. the end of November to explain the project to the Mexican Government. The American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City succeeded in interestquestioning the protestants, estab-ing the Mexican National Chamber of Commerce, and the influence of both based on objection to the results of these organizations was put back of the plan, while the Mexican department of education also favored it, and the government agreed to assist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Jail sentences of 14 days will hereafter be imposed upon all persons pleading guilty to a first offense against the Volstead law by Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court. If convicted after trial first offenders will be sentenced for one month or more. Judge Hand's announcement is in line with a uniform policy decided upon

was sustained by the court. Counsel Vessels built during the fiscal year for the defense secured the exclusion numbered 1361 of 2,265,115 gross tons. T. E. Naylor (Labor).........2718 of the juror on peremptory challenge. American ships lost during the year

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Men's and Children's Also

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Peru Denies Mobilization

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -(By The Associated Press)-Denial BELGIAN PREMIER was made yesterday by Dr. Frederico A. Pezet, Peruvian Ambassador here of reports telegraphed to the Buenos Aires newspaper "La Nacion" by its La Paz. Bolivia, correspondent, that Peru had decreed the mobilization of seven regiments of troops in Tacna.

Peru has not mobilized any troops along the border, and will not mobilize any," said Dr. Pezet. "There are not 11,300 troops in Peru available for mobilization. Stories originating in Bolivia and Chile regarding a warlike solutely false, and it may be said authoritatively that my government does not contemplate resort to force of

Plebiscite Rumored

to surrender it to Charles Amundson, tion of the Chilean Foreign Office. In view of the fact that diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile have been broken off since 1910. I cannot understand how the Chilean Minister ister of Foreign Affairs, as there are no diplomatic precedents for such an

unheard of action. "Therefore I cannot believe the authenticity of the cablegram received, and have asked the American Minister at Lima to cable his col league in Santiago to investigate the matter and ascertain if it is true. I shall take no further steps until the authenticity of the cablegram is established."

The Peruvian Foreign Office officially denied advices from a Chilean source reporting an encounter between forces of Peru and Chile cerning the prohibition of Chileans from entering Peru, and regarding a resolution purporting to prohibit the mportation of Chilean merchandise into Peru and the exportation of Peruvian products into Chile.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina-The Paz, Bolivia, says advices received in La Paz are to the effect that the Peruvian Government has prohibited Support of the Towner-Sterling male citizens between the ages of 16 Bill, as amended to exclude control and and 36 from leaving Peru.

WOMEN "CITIZENS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BALTIMORE, Maryland-A resoluference, and urging that it remain in session "until definite results are accomplished," was proposed unani-mously by 350 foreign born women who attended an American citizenship rally in this city.

The resolution, a copy of which was be made at any time without adversely affecting some consumers.
With the conclusion of the hearing the question was left for decision by the question was left for decision by the present time under the direction of Dr. Elia Lonn, professor of history at College. The rally was Goucher College. The rally was planned in observance of American

AMERICAN VESSELS IN FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -The tonnage of American vessels registered in foreign trade at the end of the last fiscal year was almost 11 times greater than in 1914, accord-Monitor from its European News Chice
LONDON, England (Thursday) —
The result of the by-election in South
East Southwark was declared early
The figures show a Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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The figures show a Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The figures show a Special to The Christian Science Monitor American registry on June 30,

Holeproof A Box of Women's Holeproof

totaled 183,209 tons and those sold to

ARMED CLASH ON
PERUVIAN FRONTIER

DENIED BY. CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean
Government yesterday officially denied is report from La Pax, Bolivia, that chilean and Peruvian troops had clashed on the frontier.

Chilean and Peruvian troops had clashed on the frontier.

total number of radio stations of all kinds, excepting amateur stations, had increased from 10,355 in 1920 to 12,258.

FORMS NEW CABINET

London Times News Service BRUSSELS, Belgium (December 14) up as follows

Finance, Mr. Theunis. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jaspar (Roman Catholic).

Minister of Defense, Mr. Deveze

(Liberal). Minister of Justice, Mr. Mason (Liberal).

Minister of the Interior, Mr. Berryer (Roman Catholic). Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. van de Vyvere (Roman Catholic).

Minister of Railways, Mr. Jeujean Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Baron Vuzette (Roman Cath-

Minister of Sciences and Arts, Professor Hubert (Liberal). Minister of Colonies, Mr. Franck (Liberal)

Minister of Industry and Labor, Mr. Moyersoon (Roman Catholic).
The Ministry therefore contains a Prime Minister who does not belong to any definite party, and who is a retired colonel of artillery. The other members of the government are all lawyers. The Cabinet comprises (beside Mr. Theunis) five Roman Catholics and five Liberals. This first meeting of the new Cabinet will take place tomorrow and it will come before the Chamber on Tuesday.

TOWNER-STERLING BILL IS ENDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Need for immediate pressure on the President and the Committee for the Reorganization of the federal departments, in behalf of a department of education, with a representative in the Cabinet, was strongly urged by all the speakers at a meeting held here yesterday correspondent of "La Nacion" at La under auspices of the National Committee for a Department of Educa-

of the state educational authorities by a federal secretary of education, and providing for complete control of the funds allotted to the states INDORSE CONFERENCE for specific educational purposes, was also advocated. The reorganization British ports. committee is expected to report to Congress before the holiday recess.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LISBON, Portugal (Thursday)-An official note states that in view of the difficulties which render a continua-tion in office impossible, the Cabinet resolved to tender the resignation of forwarded to Secretary Hughes, rep-the members to the President of the resented the first thing which these women, as "citizens," have done on tioned in connection with the formatheir own initiative. They are mem-bers of classes in American citizen-has yet been decided.

n

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IMPORTS AROUSE COAL PRODUCERS

Mixed Commission to Investigate Growing Competition in Atlantic Seaboard Markets Lower

The committee just appointed will try to find a way to cut expenses all along the line in order that mines Freight Cost to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The recently disclosed fact that American coal interests are facing a fight to retain control of markets on -Mr. Theunis, who was intrusted by the Atlantic seaboard, in which they the King with formation of the new have been supreme for 40 years, has completed his task this been considered of sufficient impor-The new Cabinet is made tance to warrant an investigation by Prime Minister and Minister of ment officials and representatives of the coal interests. This announce-ment was made yesterday by Herbert

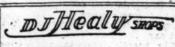
Hoover, Secretary of Commerce As outlined in recent dispatches to this paper, the position of American coal exporters is becoming untenable. not only in those European markets are being slowly pushed out of the Hoover and other government officials route. have recently manifested concern over the seriousness of the situation, and this case, for the federal government have realized that some direct action is put in the position of seizing its alding American coal dealers to re- own property. The vessel is still the

increasingly necessary.

Accordingly, a conference took place late on Wednesday evening, it was announced by Secretary Hoover yes-terday, at which representatives of the railroad executives and the coal operators and exporters talked over the situation with Charles C. McChord, member of the Interstate Commercial Commission, Herbert Hoover, Secre tary of Commerce, and F. I. Thomp son, of the United States Shipping Board. A committee was appointed composed of representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Shipping Board, the railroads and the coal operators, which is to bring to-gether all the facts bearing on the situation and present a report next

The extent to which British coal is capturing former strongholds American trade has resulted, said Secretary Hoover, in the closing of a number of American mines. British coal is being bought in large quantities for general consumption in Boston and New York, and in the West Indies markets, which have been in the hands of American exporters for 40 years, it is being contracted for in increasing quantities at prices much below American quo tations. The bunkering of ships in Atlantic coast cities has, statistics show, dropped off 40 per cent in the last eight months, since ships are to get coal at lower prices in

Coal exporters, it was said, are offering to sell their coal at cost and



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recently closed may be opened, and to keep a firm hold of the markets of the Atlantic seaboard. GOVERNMENT SHIP

rates enters largely into the cost of

ing to experts here there must be

Special to The Christian Science Monitor hibition agents operating in this dis- ment. trict seized the Shipping Board steam- Daugherty said, he found the trolley ship Lake Flournoy, under bareboat properties in much better physical charter by the United Steamship Com- condition than he had expected. The pany, on grounds that the ship was being used to transport intoxicating liquor in violation of federal laws. It is alleged that 40 cases of intoxicating liquor were found on board the vessel. which they formerly controlled, but The Lake Flournoy is in the service actually in domestic markets. They of the United Steamship Company, and makes regular trips between Galfield by British coal which is pro- veston and West Indian ports, calling duced at a much lower cost. Mr. at Beaumont and Port Arthur en

An interesting situation develops in cover the ground they are losing was property of the government, although increasingly necessary. Company of Galveston. The question of legality of the seizure has been re ferred to the Attorney-General. Pending his decision, the agents of the line posted a bond of \$100,000 to become effective if the Attorney-General holds the ship can legally be seized.

MAINE TAXES HELD TO BE BURDENSOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GREENE, Maine-Clement S. Stetson, chairman of the State Board of Assessors, says that Maine taxes are becoming burdensome. He says that usually when the valuation goes up the tax rate comes down, but in the last four years the value of the property of the State of Maine has riser from \$521,000,000 to \$637,000,000, or an increase of nearly 24 per cent. In the same time the average tax rate in this State has jumped from \$23,75 to \$34.60 per \$1000, or better than 46 per cent.
"The burden at the present time

is such that many of the taxpayers are forced to pay on installments, and will end I am unable to

below, to hold their markets, but even then they are underbid by British competitors. The question of railroad TROLLEY HOLDINGS O TROLLEY HOLDINGS OF THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

marketing American coal, and accord-WASHINGTON, District of Columbia cut of at least \$1 a ton in the cost of getting coal to the seaboard in order Decision as to the government's attitude toward the ultimate disposition of the New York, New Haven and Hartford's trolley properties in New England may require some time, Atcoal operators aided in their endeavor torney-General Daugherty declared yesterday.

Mr. Daugherty has just returned from a tour of New England to inspect the properties, which are required to be disposed of by the New Haven under the terms of a consent decree entered in New York in October, 1914, as a result of Sherman act anti-trust BEAUMONT, Texas - Federal pro- proceedings instituted by the govern-

As a result of his inspection, Mr legal matters involved in winding up this matter were simple, he said, but the government was called upon to decide what would be the most ad-

vantageous course to the public trolley lines, Mr. Daugherty added, were of vital importance to New England and it would require careful study to determine whether their sale by the New Haven shall he ordered or whether it would be in the best interests of the public to allow their return to their original owners:

CONSTRUCTORS IN CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia A conference of constructors, architects and engineers to consider the adoption of standard contract forms for all classes of construction work was opened by Mr. Hoover yesterday at the Commerce Department. chief objects sought are reduced expenditures for legal services in drawing contracts, and elimination of disnutes over contracts: less duplication of work in the several professions concerned; greater safeguard for owners, and improved construction standards throughout the country.

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The Man Discourse of

STATE UNIVERSITY

Boston, Massachusetts — The relection of many applicants for admislection of the secondary school. Yet that is
what the present situation amounts to.
"There should not be a major section of the educational field wherein
the State cannot look or speak. Many
of the privately endowed institutions
have said in so many words that they
did not wish to extend their capacities,
and they are financed for normalcy
rather than for growth. Only the
most brilliant applicants are accepted.
What becomes of the thousands who
are turned away?

"About a year ago a group of educators and educationists desired to
have the facts investigated by theLegislature. The purpose was simply
to learn the conditions as to the facil-

nmediately clear the way of acle; as admission to such an nstitution would be by certificate rom the high schools. It would be acconceivable, says Mr. Kingsley, to hink of a state university attempting ink of a state university attempting the learning of the factors away thousands of applicants rough a rigid selective process like tolerated.

Right of Every Pupil

The New England High School eachers of English sharply criticized to last set of college examinations. Though it was admitted that sometimes high school teachers were at suit for the faflures of students in assing the examinations because of the "coddling process to which high chools are addicted," nevertheless, the majority of the teachers present howed unmistakable opposition to colege entrance examinations. Some cointed out that the examinations were requently more severe than those

"Out of some 600 colleges and universities in the United States, only 10 or 11 require the passing of entrance examinations on the part of all applicants," said an educator to a representative of The Christian Science donitor, "All but two of this 10 or 11 re in New England states where there are but two state universities. Forty-ne states in the Union have state universities." Fore not the same as a liberal arise but two state universities. Forty-states in the Union have state uni-fore not the same as a liberal arts one states in the Union have state universities, where entrance examinations do not loom up like some threatening monster in the face of the applicant. However, despite the fact that New England is the stronghold of the college examination, there is considerable evidence of an increasing demand on the part of leading educators in this section for the doing away with the examinations and for the establishment of a state university.

"The western and middle western to the same as a liberal arts college.

"Something in the form of a state university or its equivalent is the crying need in Massachusetts, and it is the duty of school committee men and school superintendents to enlighten and encourage public opinion along this line."

CONTRACTORS CALL

FOR LOWER WAGES

western and middle western one of the United States have for e time conducted themselves in ordance with the idea that though scholarship is most certainly to desired and promoted in every ible way, the primary responsibilis the education of the masses. that wages in the building it is the education of the masses, in order that the educational average of the whole citizenship may be carried to the highest point possible. In Massachusetts those who support the Massachusetts those who support the proposal for a state university say that it is only fair that every pupil finishing high school with a record of honest effort and aspiration should find the door to the higher institution wide open even though his ability in scholarship is quite ordinary. In other words, those who see the question from the standpoint of the State's obligation to its citizens-to-be, say simply this, 'We must give eve.y last one of them all the education that can in any way be arranged for.'" one of them all the education can in any way be arranged for." Discouraged by Papers

In New England, thousands of pupils with worthy ambitions, give up when they fall before the college entrance examinations, and never go to college at all. A speaker at the meeting of English teachers said that he had found that a large number of candidates got discouraged by the first part of the examination papers, so that they were unable to do well on the rest of the questions, which they otherwise could have answered satisfactorily.

A set of standards for high achools is accepted at the recent annual sting of the New England Assotion of Colleges and Secondary hools. One of the important results ich educators expect to be brought ut thereby, is that when a new of accredited high schools is obed, measuring up to the new dard.

"We believe that it is now time," the congress declared, "for the federal government to undertake this work for humanity and for the fair name of our republic."

CITY BONDS OVERSUBSCRIBED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office A set of standards for high schools list of accredited high schools is obtained, measuring up to the new standards, the New England College subscription of \$25,000,000 greater than at any previous sale of city bonds able to regain its lost prestige for it will henceforth have something tangible upon which to buse its judgments. This in turn is expected to go far in establishing a popularity for the certificate in this section of the

country, thereby lessening the danger of an extension of the examination

IDEA IS REVIVED

Frank V. Thompson, as superintendent of the Boston schools, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in October of this year, "It is hard to believe that in a State like Massachusetts, which has so broad a reputation for educational standards and democratic ideals, the people are willing to let the endowed institutions of higher learning have full say as to whether the boys and girls of the Commonweith shall or shall not have an education beyond the secondary school. Yet that is

men in the Massachusetts Departing of Education, and Clarence D. Legislature. The purpose was simply to learn the conditions as to the facilities and needs in the field of higher education says that the solishment of a state university did not include the consideration of the solishment of a state university. building a state university. The de-sire was merely to learn the facts. It was killed in the Legislature. How long are the people of Massachusetts going to allow themselves to be denied the learning of the facts. If the pub-

"A right to more than 12 years of education should be provided for every pupil who desires it, regardless of wealth or brilliancy. In a democracy if should not be possible for one of the principal parts of the educa-tional field to say, 'We will make our selective process as rigid as we please. We will take in the specially gifted and let the rest go." If the selective system were in operation through the earlier part of the United States history, many of its now world-renowned characters would never have been atly more severe than those college freshmen at the end of first year. The presiding officer ased the opinion that the examinations were too long. Another death that the "unconscious pride of arship" of the examiner led to arguestions that were too diminations that the "unconscious pride of arship" of the examiner led to arguestions that were too diminations that were too diminations that the railroads will make it a rule to some thing, the high schools could put in two additional years of study in the form of junior college work. The enormous complished."

Believing that further changes meaning more wage cuts are pending, meaning more wage cuts are pending, meaning more wage cuts are pending.

college.
"Something in the form of a state

FOR LOWER WAGES

WORCESTER. Massachusetts-The ssociated Contractors of Massachuentire State, by formal vote declared that wages in the building industry must be lower in 1922. They voted

This action followed an address by Charles R. Gow of Boston, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in which he asserted that wages in the building industry had not come down in proportion to those in other lines of work and in proportion to prices of goods and material.

It was necessary, he declared, to bring about a balance of economic

NEGRO ASSOCIATION PETITIONS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Republican leaders of the House were requested yesterday, by the Second Colored World Democracy Congress in session here, to present a petition to the House urging passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill. The congress said it acted in behalf of "a constituency of 11,000,000 American citizens."
"We believe that it is now time,"

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art a tha tracta t act a creative tractive tractive descriptive descriptive descriptive tractive tractive descriptive description descriptive description descriptive description descriptive description descriptive description descriptive description descriptive descript

RAIL MEN OPPOSE

Brotherhoods, But Dislike of Changes Appears Widespread PUEBLA ADOPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Yews Office NEW YORK, New York-Although Labor's official action on the 172 revised shop rules promulgated by the United States Railroad Labor Board will not be taken until after the first of the year, Labor men here indicate in no uncertain manner their dislike of these changes. That the changes are acceptable to railroad labor employers goes without saying. But the men insist that the changes amount to wage reductions, especially the abolition of the punitive overtime for the ninth and tenth working hours.

Maintenance of way and railroad shop laborers in this district are

William D. Roberts, grand vice-president of the United Brotherhood long are the people of Massachusetts president of the United Brothermood of Paging to allow themselves to be denied the learning of the facts. If the public knew the facts, they would not be tolerated.

President of the United Brothermood of Paging 1922, and was rushed through the holds that his abolition reestablishes Legislature, according to a statement the seven-day week, the 10-hour day, and makes the eight hour basis worth-to, reach this city, in order to give it the recessary 30 days prior to enforces.

"There seems to be no justice in America for the common workmen," says Mr. Roberts. "Chattel slaves were sure of their food, clothing and shelter, while so-called free labor in industrial America is held in riveted shackles of the inhumane law of 'supply and demand' like so many

beasts of burden. "The only hope for these men now is action. Labor is the sole property of the laborers and no power on earth can compel them to utilize it unless it brings a fair return."

"After having their wages cut," says known. Man is, however, his own worst enemy. The institutions which he himself has created are the chief and now to be deprived of overtime

> the brotherhood has asserted to the workers that they "must see the necessity for concerted action." They have been notified to prepare for a call from headquarters and mean-while they are not to violate existing

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, says the changes are the most sweeping blows ever dealt at their union; that the daily rate men are made the victims of severe wage cuts, while the

ent pay.

The board's provision for hearing the grievances of unorganized minor-ities is not regarded, except by partisans, as a recognition of the open shop. The railroads regard the reclassification of shop workers as a great assistance in the rehabilitation of rolling stock and locomotives. They have insisted all along that unthe classification efficient shop work was impossible, and this was their reason for turning such work MAILS DIRECT TO IRELAND NOW over to outside companies, although abor held that this action was taken to avoid the conditions imposed upon the employers by the national agree-

ITALY HONORS AMERICAN HEROS world war will receive the Italian war of arms to Ireland. cross, it was announced yesterday. "Removal of this restriction will

the Italian Embassy to all holders of FIRM STAND FOR the medal of honor who are able to

Action Will Not Be Taken Until After First of Year by the Brotherhoods. But Dislike of

SOVIET POLICY

test Taken to Supreme Court grange to "stand four square against

SAN FRANCISCO, California-The egislature of the State of Puebla, Mexico, has just adopted the Soviet law providing for the division of profits by all employers with their employees. This is the same law as that passed urging their district and international last year by the government of the leaders to give them permission to adjoining State of Veracrus, and now strike, but this permission is with-held up by an injunction, hearing of which is still pending in the Supreme Court of Mexico. The law in the State of Puebla goes into effect January 1, the necessary 30 days prior to enforce

The law provides that at least 10 per cent of the gross profits of every em-ployer, whether it be individual, firm or corporation, must go to the em-ployees, irrespective of their salaries, wages or the length of time they have been with the employer. This minimum may be increased to as high as 50 per cent, by a commission, to be appointed by the Governor of the State and from whose decision the employer has no appeal. Men and women may be hired without consulting this commission, but they cannot be discharged unless the employer obtains permis sion from the commission. The penalty for infraction of the commission's and sale of all his property, and divi-sion of the proceeds among all the men and women in his employ at the time

The business men of Puebla, in the same manner as the business men of Veracruz, have combined to oppose the enforcement of the law, which they claim was passed without con-sultation with them after the Governor and the legislators had promised that they would be consulted. As a beginning of their opposition, these business men, all of them employers of labor have issued the following statement:

We wish to inform the government of the State of Puebla, and all workers in this State that, beginning Decem ber 1, 1921, the Central Ass of Industrial Concerns, which includes all of the larger business houses of the State, will make marked reduc tions in working hours, and will pay all employees by the hour. This step is deemed unavoidable because of the difficulties in employment we now find necessary to advise either the govern nent or the workers a second time of this action, this notice being final. adopt this measure to see if we can, at least partly, recover the losses we have sustained, and because we do not wish to reduce wages. We can-not do otherwise if we intend to remain in business.

which cleared from New York yesterday for Queenstown, will be the first American vessel in two years to carry mails direct to Ireland, the Post Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia restrictions imposed by the British ad-American soldiers who won the con- miralty affected easterly sailings only, gressional medal of honor during the and was designed to prevent shipment

cross, it was announced yesterday.

General Vaccari, chief of staff of the
Italian Army, on December 20 will service between Ireland and the personally present the war cross at United States," the statement said.

The Entire Remaining Assortments of

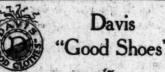
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DRY LAW IS URGED

Rhode Island Grangers Asked to

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island - C Palmer Chapman, master of the Rhode Island State Grange, urged the Enactment Requires Division of Profits by Employers With Employees — Veracruz Pro
Rhode Island State Grange, urged the Patrons of Husbandry to stand firm for a strict enforcement of the Eightenath Amendment, to avoid political cliques and to give earnest support to the plans for the limitation of armament in his address at the annual session of the organization.

Mr. Chapman called upon the

every attempt to restore the curse of the liquor traffic." He asked that the liquor traffic." He asked that the order demand the passage of competent liquor enforcement legislation at the coming session of the General Assembly.

He deplored the so-called agricultural bloc, saying: "The greatest problems associated with agriculture can never be solved by arousing a conflict of interests, hoping thereby to gain advantage for any special group. Unquestionably mistakes are being made right now in this direction and we should be wary that the Grange never becomes a party to such a pro gram. The biggest so-called farmer's problems are not exclusively agricul-tural at all. They are just as much the consumer's problems as they are the producer's. Therefore they can be solved only by treating them in the light of the mutual interests of all

Mr. Chapman asked the grangers to voice their request for the Hughes plan for limitation of armament.

Public Utility Service Maine State Grange Leader Urges Fair Attitude

PORTLAND, Maine-Maine farmer above all other people are in need of more public utility service, W. J. Thompson, of South China, declared in his address as state master as the annual session of the Maine State Grange. The depression in public util-ity work hits the farmer first and ardest, for it is he who must go without, he added.

"For the past 20 years the wide-spread, wholesale muck-raking critipublic utilities has bred a feeling of distrust. If we do not want these utilities, we could not do more to get rid of them than we are now

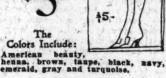
"If we do want them as our neighbors and servants, we must learn to meet them in the same fair, fraternal spirit that our order teaches. We should try to understand their needs and extend our aid rather than our hatred or mistrust."

State Master Thompson named a few fundamentals concerning taxation that should be better understood. These are: "That taxes are rapidly and even dangerously increasing; that taxes wherever placed or collected in time become consumption taxes and rest heavily on all alike, and that the grange should stand for a policy of pay-as-you-go." He added that bond-ing the State for things that we cannot afford and passing on to others

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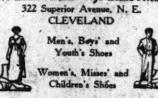
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ur legitimate burden is not right." Another fundamental he gave was that we should demand a more rigid economy in the expenditure of public money, and oppose increased commissions that are so rapidly being added

"Stand Four Square" Against in every department of government A resolution asking that the mem-Attempts to Restore Traffic bers of the Governor's Council be elected by a direct vote of the people was introduced and referred to the committee on resolutions. Another called for just freight rates for New England farmers and a third would prevent school funds to be used in the education of adults.

MENNONITES REACH

YELLOW PINE, Alabama - One thousand Mennonites, occupying 18 cars, have just arrived here from brought with them cows, horses, sheep ing implements, and they are prepared immediately start housekeeping and preparation of the soil for nex year's crop. An advance guard had

rary shelter. The Mennonite colony is situated in the heart of the Alabama lumber belt, where timber is plentiful and the soil productive. Vast stretches of unim-proved acreage afford the colonists ample opportunity to gratify their expressed desire to engage in agricultural pursuits in a sequestered section. Few of the number arriving had ever

SHIP BID REFUSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts That the Shipping Board must know the exact cost of the work and must have a guarantee that it will be performed within the time stipulated by the bid-der are reasons given by Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to Andrew J. Peters. Mayor of Boston, explaining the inability of the Shipping Board to consider the Charlestown Navy Yard as a bidder on the work of recondition-ing the S. S. Leviathan

DRY LEADER SEES PROHIBITION VICTORY IN AUSTRALIAN STATE

LA GRANGE, Illinois-W. G. Calderwood, former secretary of the Prohibition National Committee of the United States, in a recent letter to Virgil G. Hinshaw of La Grange, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, forecasts a dry victory in the State of Queensland, Australia, with the next election, in 1923. "People are up in arms over the effects of demon rum," writes Mr. Calderwood. He declares that the great problem ALABAMA HOMES in Australia is to carry the outlying districts, every city of from 5000 to 200,000 population voting for state prohibition in the election of last

> Mr. Calderwood, at the time of writing, was 1000 miles north of the city of Brisbane, where he is already cam-paigning for the 1923 victory. His letter reads in part as follows:

> "I am now 1000 miles north of Bris-bane, the state capital of Queensland. Queensland is a State 10 times the area of Illinois, but with only 750,-000 population. Last year it voted upon state-wide prohibition, and la ed 27,000 votes of going dry. Every city of from 5000 to 200,000 population voted for state dry. Our only problem is to carry these outlying districts. They were untouched in the last campaign. We are determined to reach

them for the next campaign. "My prophesy is that this great state will go dry at the next election in 1923. People are up in arms over the effects of demon rum. Our head executive, Arthur Toombs, states that he spent three months this year in the United States, and that he crossed it from one end to the other, and saw less drunkenness in that time than he can

seen in his native capital in one hour. "It beats all how people are giving to the cause of prohibition in this country. One man subscribed \$50,000, another gave \$150,000. The nations of the world are rapidly coming to understand that a whisky, wine or beer-soaked country cannot com-pete with a sober country."

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PURCHASERS STILL OVERRUN GERMANY

Foreigners Continue to Form a Large Proportion of the Shoppers Now Taking Advantage of Depreciation of the Mark

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Reclair correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany — The so-called "buying up" of Germany by foreigners eager to benefit from the favorable situation for them in the matter of prices provoked by the heavy fall in the German exchange—to which reference was made in an earlier article—still continues. The protests raised in the press on the subject, as might be expected, are shrill and noisy, and in the indignation provoked the fact is too often overlooked that many of the people who are "storming" the shops and stores of Berlin and other large centers are Germans anxious to buy in goods and food commodities before the inevitable—rise in prices occurs. The purchasing public may in fact be divided into three groups, of which the first admittedly is composed of foreign buyers who without posed of foreign buyers who without reference to their needs are buying up goods of all kinds merely because ms of foreign currency they are bought at fantastically low

Until quite recently the foreigner engaged in the "buying up" of Germany—the phrase coined by the German press may be used—were Americans, British, Scandinavians, Swiss and French, but now many smaller mations such as the Tzechs, whose exchange until quite recently was as low as the German, and the Jugo-Siava are taking part in the run on the shops. Foreigners indeed form so large a proportion of shoppers that in some stores all European languages are heard—German, curiously enough, least of any. The shopkeepers in the main, in spite of the protests from the press on the subject, do not display any very intense hostility toward the foreign buyer, more particularly if he is resident in Germany—a fact proved by the number of official interpreters now engaged on official interpreters now engaged on control of the protests from the press on the subject, do not display any very intense hostility toward the foreign buyer, more particularly if he is resident in Germany—a fact proved by the number of official interpreters now engaged on official interpreters now engaged on the subject of the 44-hour week which has been introduced by court decision into many industries during the regime of the pressure. Sir Joseph Cook, referring to the attack on his budget for showing a deficit for the current year of approximately £2,000,000, remarked that in New South Wales one of the judges of the Industrial Court had imposed upon the manufactures deplored the effect of the 44-hour week which has been introduced by court decision into many industries during the regime of the pressure. Sir Joseph Cook, referring to the attack on his budget for showing a deficit for the current year of approximately £2,000, one, remarked that in New South Wales of the judges of the Industrial Court had imposed upon the manufactures during the regime of the pressure. Sir Joseph Cook, referring to the attack on his budget for showing a deficit for the current year of approximately £2,000, one, remarked that in New South Wales of the judges of the Indust

belonging to the comfortable class, who are concentrating on the purchase of linens, shoes, clothing and sitchen utensils and small household articles. The women of the German confortable classes if the Socialist mfortable classes, if the Socialist waspapers are to be believed, are buying up and hoarding goods to a degree which recalls the anxious days

of the war when the blockade threatened—as it in effect later did—to isolate Germany economically.

To the raid on the shops which well-to-do Germans are making is attributed largely the tendency to increased prices now to be noted. The third group of "panic purchasers," as the Socialist newspapers are comand the common economically.

To the raid on the shops which wealth staggered along under its great wights, it was the duty of the people to wealth staggered along under its great weights, it was the duty of the people to one distinct style rather betrays a weights, it was the duty of the people to one distinct style rather betrays a to work harder as it had been the duty of the soldier to go forth and fight. The great problem before Australians now was that they were not producing enough wealth.

"I say deliberately," he continued, "I say deliberately," he continued, while the soldier to go forth and fight. The great problem before Australians now was that they were not producing enough wealth.

"I say deliberately," he continued, "I say deliberately," he continued, while the soldier to make a somewhat banal ensemble, also tend to cause prices to rise. In an authoritative statement issued on the subject the Berlin Cooperative Societies declare that in their shops and stores, as doubtless in those privately owned, large numbers of workers and their wives are participating in the buying movement.

The work harder as it had been the duty of the people to one distinct style rather betrays a want of confidence in the personal judgment of the man or woman concerned, and a somewhat banal ensemble, lacking the individual note, is apt to be the outcome—a commonplace of which, however, not a few well-to do his bit under reasonable conditions until we have cleared off arrears and arrived at where we were before the war." Mr. Hughes reminded the manufacturers, however, that industrial conditions in France, America and Britain were worse than in Australia, although he have a standing. Among the paintings one transmissed that the common of the room. Too servite adherence to one distinct style rather betrays a want of confidence in the people to one distinct style rather betrays a want of confidence in the people to one distinct style rather betrays a want of confidence in the people to one distinct style rather betrays a wa

"Fethelt" and various non-Socialist organs regard the rationing method as the one which perhaps offers the best solution of the problem in question, although it is admitted that in the case of huge department stores, where hundreds of assistants serve daily thousands of customers, no such rationing can be attempted. The only other possible solution mentioned is of charging the foreign purchaser a higher price for the goods wanted than the German. This system was attempted in Germany in the spring of 1930, when the German exchange the irritation caused and the injustices in individual cases which it involved rendered its continued applicated in difficult. Even hotel-keepers who were in a position to impose what was in effect a tax on foreigns was in effect a tax on foreigns was in effect a tax on foreigns what was in effect a tax on foreigns where a running was working more than the producer was working more than the producer was working more than eight hours a day; and quotations were now being received from Belgium, where the producer was working more than tender of way; and quotations were now being received from Belgium, where the producer was working and every low rate of wage, would be still lower. In order to compete with such rivalry in the future a maximum of efficiency would be needed in Australia and even then there might be some fallures.

A former Labor Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, J. C. Watson, pointed out that the Commonwealth could only grow into full nationhood by developing the s

German citizen is not thereby improved. A return to the rationing system which is advocated by the Socialist system finds some support among the workers; but unless German oconomic conditions become much worse than at present, the proposal is not likely to be adopted. Meanwhile the "siege" of food, clothing, and shoe shops throughout Germany continues unchecked. Dutch, Luxembourgers, French and Swiss are

Luxembourgers, French and Swiss are pouring over the various frontiers with one end in view, namely, to buy up all articles of ordinary usage and up all articles of ordinary usage and Juxury which they can see. In the Rhineland the allied troops are naturally taking a leading part in this run on the shops, a fact which causes much irritation among the German public which realizes that the money thus expended in the "buying up of Germany" is German money which had gone to the allied governments for the maintenance of the armies of occupation.

OBJECTION VOICED TO 44-HOUR WEEK

New South Wales Business Men, as Well as Federal Leaders, Say Output Is Now Diminished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office SYDNEY, New South Wales-Speakers at the annual dinner of the New South Wales Chamber of Manufactures deplored the effect of the 44-hour-week which has been introduced by

Harder Work Than Ever Needed The Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes declared that the only way of carrying taken as regards style and period, but the burden cast by the war upon when that is done with the sure taste Australia was to work harder than of an Oscar Bzorck, it only tends to ever before, and, while the Common-

BZORCK'S HOUSE
IN STOCKHOLM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Somehow one looks for things a
little out of the common in the house
of an artist, and if one does not find
it, a mingled feeling of surprise and
disappointment is apt to result. As a
rule, however, these exceptions are
nof thwarted, for even if funds are
none too pientiful, most artists have
a happy gift of bestowing upon their
homes a peculiar, unconventional
charm, an air of individuality which
is not always easy to define.

Of Prof. Oscar Bzorck, the Swedish

women than men) is always done with
much circumspection and faulties
taste, so that nothing in the entourage
should mar the beauty of the pictureand why should it? What is of more
real importance, he renders the personality of his sitter with much artistic idelity, but she or he has sufficiently to interest him. He would only
most reluctantly paint a portrait it
to delity, but she or he has sufficiently to interest him. He would only
most reluctantly paint a portrait it
become of his many successful
trips to the United States, called on
Bzorck, who was just finishing a portrait.

"I say, Bzorok," asked Zorn, "how
much do you get for a portrait like

CASE PRESENTED

Cooperative Wholesale Society tore justified in accumulating stocks in Britain, While Admitting in order to meet the demands put upon them. Added to this the Cooperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MANCHESTER, England—The Costands, and its directors have weath-



A corner of the painter's studio

however, that the house is transformed into the semblance museum. Each apartment has its own well-sustained character, although in me cases certain liberties have been

where we were before the war." Mr. their above and stores, as doubless in these privately owned, large numerical temperature and Britain were participating in the buying movement. The worst paid and the unemployed." The worst paid and the unemployed. The worst paid and the unemployed. The worst paid and the unemployed. The worst paid and the unemployed with the proper that the state of the coperative Societies, "are the only classes in Germany who are the on

his name as a portrait painter would have ranked among the highest. The National Gallery in Copenhagen possesses a very fine portrait by Bzorck, sesses a very nne portrait by Bzorck, a work full of quality and charm and concentrate on, and tell half-truths about, the "huge" losses of the Comellowed tone.

Professor Bzorck, however, is by no means a "society painter" and nothing On the contrary, many and varied subjects appeal to him and have been transferred to his canvas. While most Swedish landscapists show a preference for hilly and mountainous scenes, in which their country abounds, Oscar Bzorck loves the open country and was always delighted with the wide expanses of Oster Gqtland, when visiting his friend, the Swedish author, Werner von Heidenstamm, at the latter's estate, Raddo, on Lake Vattern.

To return to the subject of Professor Bzorck's house: it is difficult to discriminate between the several attractive rooms but the study is certainly deserving of special mention. The owner has filled it with oriental

The Gift of Gifts The Oskamp Tewelry Company 41-43 Fourth St., East J Cincinnati, Ohio

big losses recently announced in the will would be found throughout the the Government of India should pro-competitive business world, and to entire world. operative Wholesale Society. It has, for instance, omitted to state that the losses are on stocks as well as on sales, and it has juggled with the figures in such a way as to make the losses appear more disastrous than they are, but the losses, heavy as they are, are far from being a disaster. for it is safe to say that the Cooperative Wholesale Society is still one of the strongest, if not the strongest, trading concern in the United Kingdom.

Small Increase in Sales

Explaining the situation to a record assembly of delegates to the quarterly meeting of the society, the president, George Thorpe, said that the sales of the Cooperative Wholesale

AND WE KNOW YOU WILL BUY HERE

WEBSTER B. BURKHARDT, PRES. CINCINNATI, OHIO



FOR COOPERATORS shire was working practically night and day to supply the home market, which had been depleted during the years of the war. The Cooperative wholesale Society buyers were therefore instituted in accumulating stocks. Losses, Is Among Strongest of Trading Organizations retail societies in consequence. Had the Cooperative Wholesale Society

"Experts" and "Amateurs"

taken the course which every other

Referring to the press crasade against the Cooperative Wholesale Society. Mr. Thorpe said the Cooperative Wholesale Society directors

The cost of the scheme is estimated had been described as a "committee of at 18 crores of rupees but it is believed amateurs." Well, let them look at the In 1919 the banks of this country advanced nearly £664,000,000 to trade. In 1920, when the boom was continuing, the banks advanced nearly £1,200,000,000. The capital issues in 1919 amounted to £384,133. 601, which was followed by the un-exampled total of nearly £569,000, 000 in 1920. The great commercial men of the country failed to interpret the handwriting on the wall; other wise, expert as they were, they would not have advanced the money they

does the Cooperative Wholesale So-ciety stand? he went on to say that the first thing required from a bank will be nearly unanimous on the merits of the scheme, but it would be only fair to merition that it has aroused violent opposition and some gloomy Answering his own question, "How was plenty of share capital and plenty of reserves to meet the day of gineers and officials whose opinions adversity. The Cooperative Wholesale Society Bank stood at the top of the tree in comparison to comparison to the tree in comparison to the stood at the top of the tree in comparison to the tree in the tre the tree in comparison to any other under irrigation canals; 20 lakhs of bank in the United Kingdom. In re- acres will be converted to perennial lation to fiquid capital it was also irrigation and 33 lakhs of acres will liabilities to ordinary creditors.

did not originate in the homes, and on the palaces of the ordinary people, but starting the loss of production in the palaces of the great, at the fool of the palaces, and the palaces of the great, at the fool of the palaces, and the palaces, and the palaces of the great, at the fool of the palaces, and the pal cooperative section of the press. but the subtle forces of envy and mands from the other provinces. Distribution of one widely malice which divided nations. If his cussion is proceeding as to ways and read journal has been to ignore the appeal was successful peace and good means and it has been suggested that

November, 1918, went on Mr. Thorpe, HUGE COST OF INDIA'S **IRRIGATION WORKS**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India-It is, one presumes, because India is more off the beaten track than Egypt that so little is known of her mighty irrigation works. Every one, be he European or American, has heard of the great Assouan Dam. The Punjab has already in existence larger barrages, but these a. I they took steps whereby hundreds of thousands of pounds went to the retail societies in consequence. Had river of India and the proposal is to-contruct a gigantic bridge across commercial undertaking would have it. The bridge will be equipped with done, they would have been able to a number of gates which, when the to flow uninterruptedly. When, however, the river is low, these gates will be dropped and the water above will be drained from each side of the river by a series of great canals 200 miles in length.

crease from 1 to 3 crores of rupees. The indirect increase in the shape of more business for merchants and traders' extensions of railway facilities and traffic and a much greater volume of business passing through Karachi, will be far greater. 'The cultivation of Sind would no longer be dependent on the fitful rise and fall of the Indus but should be perennial, with double crops both in summer and winter. The Government of India expect to treble their income tax receipts from the Province. Professional opinion seems to be nearly unanimous on the merits the top of the tree. Its assets be new irrigation. It is fully antici-re £9,200,000 in excess of its pated that the Government of India abilities to ordinary creditors.

Concluding his address with a refrence to world conditions, Mr. Government is responsible for the said that the causes which construction of the scheme which, it had led to the present world crisis is anticipated, will take several years, did not originate in the homes, and and an animated debate took place cottages of the ordinary people, but in the Legislative Council on Friday

Sons Who Remember

-that the Great Holiday comes but once a year;

-that "MOTHER" is the dearest word; -that the gift to her must be the gift of gifts-should know the season's password-Utility!

"Let it serve as it delights"-as do all of the out-of-the-ordinary gifts which we have assembled with forethought and care so that men may choose quickly, sensibly and economically. 1 at 1 in manual gare here

The Mabley and Carrow (o.

CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE

The John Shillito Company CINCINNATI

GLOVE AND MERCHANDISE ORDERS Issued For Any Amount

The recipients may present them either before or after December 25 and make their selections personally. This method saves your own time and assures the acceptable

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR VETERANS **OUT AT KANSAS**

Prospects of Turning Out Strong Basketball Team for the Missouri Vailey Conference Race Are Considered Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office NCE. Kansas-With basket ctice well under way at the Univ raity of Kansas, prospects for a team this year look very bright. F. C. Allen, director of athletics and basketball coach, has been working out the squad since the second month of college. "The Kansas five has a good chunce to finish well up toward the front in the basketball race this year," says Director Allen. "The Crimson and Blue team has nearly as good an outlook for Valley konors as any other team in the Valley, and Kansas should finish in one of the first three places."

Four letter men who played regularly on the team last season will form the nucleus of this year's team. These men are: G. E. Rody '22, captain and forward; A. E. Woestemeyer '23, forward; P. S. Endacott '23, guard, and J. J. Wulf '23, center. Captain Rody is the only three-year man on the "and and was the Kansas highpothit man in scoring last season. He is a star shot from any position and is a hard man to guard.

Woestemeyer, playing his first Valley basketball last year, won a name for himself on account of his aggressiveness and speed on the floor. Endacott was Kansas' star guird last year and his excellent playing won for him commendation from every coach in the Valley. Wulf, the tall center, showed promise toward the close of last season. and is expected to decs and basketball coach, has

that every team shall play other team in the Valley has arranged and will be tried out year. This new schedule prothat each team shall meet every team once at home and once at home and once at home and once at has been customary in the passons. The Kansas schedule than four of its members by creduce than four of its members by creduce than four of its members by creduce than four of its members by creduce.

-University of Okishoma at Norman.

'ebruary 6--Towa State College at Lawe's: 1-Kansas State Agricultural Cole at Manhattan; 11--University of ahoma at Lawrence; 14--Iowa State
lege at Ames; 15--Grinnell College at
nnell; 16--Drake University at Des
ince; 21--University of Missouri at
nnell; 12--Washington University at
Louis; 28--Kansas State Agricultural
lege at Lawrence.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—At
wrence.

WEST POINT MAY

United States Military Academy Sport in the Near Future

NEW YORK, New York—Eight-oared racing shells manned by United States Military Academy cadets may be seen on the Hudson River within a few years. Although army athletic authorities decline to confirm the report and limit their statements to the positive assertion that the Millitary Academy would not be represented in rowing next year, it is nighty probable that this branch of the positive arms the statement of the probable of the statement o sighly probable that this branch iquatic competition will have a recognized place on West Point athletic

th the broad reaches of the Hudweeping past the point, rowing been under consideration for The appearance of the demy eight in a winning rôle at ghkeepsie, New York, last June, the likely return of the sailors championship defenders next ng, has given incentive to the

sh it is mulikely that the army each a competitive rowing stage veral years, it appears reason-artain that the rudimentary fen-

tion of the Poughkeepsje champlonship races from four to three miles,
much of the objection to the hard
training incident to the sport has
been removed. The recent increase
in the number of so-called preilminary races has also improved the
popularity of the sport among both
participants and spectators. All the
eastern colleges now schedule several
dual or triangular regattas previous
to the big events at New London,
Connecticut, and Poughkeepsie and
middle western and Pacific coast
crews are gradually entering the
eastern competitive field.

With rowing firmly established at
West Point, the soldiers would have
no difficulty in scheduling home races
with Harvard, Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Syracuse and Columbia. Their

ton, Syracuse and Columbia. Their entry at Poughkeepsie would also be welcomed. A home-and-home series of crew races with the Naval Academy would soon take a position of promi-nence in sport little below the annual football game. The middles have a desirable rowing course on the Severn at Annapolis, Maryland, and West Point might duplicate it on the Huding tournament of the season, and Ason right at the front door of the

EBERHARDT IS BEST SWIMMER

Captain of Columbia University Aquatic Team Is the Mainstay of Blue and White Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-The an cement of the plans and schedules for the swimming and waterpolo season of Columbia University, recently made public, indicates an active if not altogether promising seathe Valley. Wulf, the tail center, over the valley. Wulf, the tail center, over the valley. Son for aquatic sports on the Heights. In addition to the regular intercollegiate competition, culminating with the individual swimming champlons at the University of Pennsylvania, March 25, dual meets have been arranged with McGill University, and and center; F. E. Dillenback forward; J. C. Lonborg '24, ford and center; F. E. Dillenback forward; J. C. Lonborg '24, ford and center. The remainder of squad is made up of A. J. McDon-23, guare; G. Slaskin '23, guard; G. Rowman '22, forward; F. S. mings '23, forward; G. W. Staplin forward; B. P. Meeker '22, guard; H. A. Frederick '22, guard; H. A. Griffin '24, forward.

A. Frederick '22, guard; H. A. Griffin '24, forward.

The state of the competition is an expectation, was an expectation. The competition of New York, will make up the main competition, starting soon after the son for aquatic sports on the Heights.

driffin '24, forward.

Last year was a fairly successful are for the University of Kansas asketball team, due undoubtedly to me excellent coaching of Director Alen. With his system of coaching better developed and known this year sport followers here expect to see Kansas a strong contender for the Valley championship at the end of Polk '22, and Samuel Knebel '24, and Polk '22, and Samuel Knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a developing other material of the spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a developing other material of the spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a developing other material of the spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a developing other material of the swim-ming team is concerned. Capt. Walter the spring samuel was a strong contender for the spring samuel knebel '24, and capt. The spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, with a spring samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, and the samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, and the samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, and the samuel knebel '24, will be used in the 220-yard swim, and

than four of its members by gradua-6—Grinnell College at LawDrake University at Lawrence;
ington University at Lawrence;
inity of Missouri at Lawrence;
inity of Okiahoma at Norman.

5. Invariance State College at Lawrence;
inity of Okiahoma at Norman.

5. Invariance State College at Lawrence;
inity of Okiahoma at Norman.

CAPTAIN OF SOCCER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania-At a meeting of the University of Pennthis week, B. B. Amelia '23 of Trenton, TAKE UP ROWING New Jersey, was elected captain for next season. The past season Amelia was called upon to take the place of Capt. E. P. Patton '22. The position Expected to Engage in This of fullback was entirely new to Amelia, but he played a splendid game all season. Amelia was the only veteran of Pennsylvania's 1920 team which won the intercollegiate championship.

There were 11 men to vote and as soccer is now a major sport at the uni-Capt. E. P. Patton '22; H. G. Blair '23; B. B. Amelia '23; F. C. Nolte '23; J. F. Vollmer '23; R. J. Pattridge '23; R. P. Miller '23; D. Cavanaugh '22, and W.

A. Baron '23. This was the first time in several years that Pennsylvania failed to win the intercollegiate championship, but as Coach D. A. Stewart had practically a new team the showing of the eleven is considered very good and the pros pects for next year are exceedingly bright as only two men are lost by

graduation. Pennsylvania's Junior Varsity team is in a tie for the first place in the Pennsylvania State League with Swarthmore College. The other mem-bers are Lafayette College and Le-high University.

reason years, it appears reasoncertain that the rudimentary feaof shell work will be started
in the next 12 months. It is
in that the purchase of several
ling barges is being considered
he appointment of a rowing coach
t least the temporary selection
man familiar with the developof novice garamen has been disd.
gradual development of rowing
est Point would be in keeping
the growing popularity of interinter rowing. With the reduc-

FIRST HALF OF SEASON OVER

Yale Club Holds Second Place in the Inter-Club Squash Tennis Class A Team Competition

METROPOLITANINTER-CLUB SQUASH.
TENNIS STANDING (Class A)

Won Lost Harvard Club .
Yale Club ..
Columbia Club
Crescent A. C..
Princeton Club

cial to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-The first alf of the season of the Metropolitan inter-club squash tennis Class A teams mpleted yesterday afternoon when the Yale Club players, who inchampion and the runnerup of the same tournament, met the Crescent Athletic Club players, while the Columbia Club encountered the Princeton Club. The unbeaten Harvard Club team completed their part of the schedule last week. The Yale Club players were able to

take second place in the team competi-tion by taking four matches out of five from the Crescent Athletic players. Coward, however, falled to maintain his reputation, losing to C. M. Bull Jr., leading player for Crescent, by an ex-ceedingly close score. He started well, but Bull gradually varied his game so as to force Coward to drive out and, in spite of a strong rally by the Yale player in the final game, the extra went to the Crescent champion.

points went to the Crescent champion. The summary:

C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent, defeated T. R.
Coward, Yale, 12-15, 15-12, 17-14.

A. J. Cordier, Yale, defeated R. E. Fink,
Crescent, 15-10, 15-4.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale, defeated K. F.
McVaugh, Crescent 15-12, 15-1.

C. J. Macguire, Yale, defeated James
Doig, Crescent, 15-11, 15-6.

Livingston Platt, Yale, defeated C: W.
Dingee, Crescent, 15-10, 10-15, 18-13.

Meantime the Columbia University players had made a clean sweep in their match, taking all five, mostly John Taylor managed to take the sec-ond game from Frank Kidde, but the latter's remarkable agility, and agility to make points from almost any angle, gave him the first and last games with ease. The result placed Columbia in third place one game behind Kale. The summary:

Jay Gould, Columbia, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, 15—4, 15—8.
Frank Kidde, Columbia, defeated John Taylor, Princeton, 15—4, 12—15, 15—6.
E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton, 15—16, 15—13.
W. A. Kimbel, Columbia, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton, 15—16, 15—17. Columbia, defeated Basil on, 15—10, 15—13. Harris, Princeton, 15-10, 15-1; M. Ia Cornell, Columbia, defe Monks, Princeton, 15-6, 15-6. defeated R. H.

SERIES TO CONSIST OF SEVEN GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ber, nine, by vote of seven clubs to one—the Chicago club voting for This conflict of the leagues made it necessary for Judge K. M. Landis to vote, and his decision was

in favor of the shorter series. No decision was rendered on the sylvania varsity soccer players held draft question, the matter being put this week. B. B. Amelia '23 of Trenton, over to another session today, the advisory council meeting first, followed by another joint session of the two leagues later in the morning.

FRESHMAN FIVE TO PLAY NINE MATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor HANOVER, New Hamphire—The Dartmouth College Athletic Council versity, it is understood that the fol- has announced the freshman basket-lowing will receive their varsity "P" ball schedule for the coming season. Contests with the Harvard freshmen and with Phillips Exeter Academy mark the high points on the schedule M. Downs '23; G. F. Wilder '23; W. P. Nine games have been arranged, which is one less than appeared or the 1924 card. Tabor, Suffield, and Williams College freshmen are the Academy, were on last year's list, but will not be played by the Green fresh- Zealand.

January 9, when the freshmen meet Tilton Seminary in the Alumni Gymnasium, while the final game of the season is scheduled with Exeter at Exeter, New Homewire, on March 11. The gradule follows

January 3—Tilton Seminary at Hanover; 13—Tabor Academy at Hanover.
February 14—Suffield School at Hanover: 18—Williams 1925 at Williamstown; 28—Goddard Seminary at Hanover; 28—Harvard 1925 at Cambridge.
March 1—Worcester Academy at Worcester; 4—Cushing Academy at Hanover; 11—Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter.

SWIMMING CLUB DISQUALIFIED Special cable to The Christian Science Menitor from its European News Office EDINBURGH. Scotland—The Warrender Swimming Club of Edinburgh has been obliged to relinquish the title

championship, defeating the Belmont Club, Dundee, in the final. The Dundee club protested on the grounds that one of the successful teams had not been properly registered, and the Scottish Amateur Swimming Association has upheld the protest, deciding that the Warrender Club team must be disqualified, under a strict reading of the rules, and that the championship must therefore go to the Belmont Club. Regret was expressed that such a decision had to be come to, as the Warrender team had proved itself the fastest in Scotland.

HOLLAND WINS OVER FRANCE

Gains an Overwhelming Victory in an Association Football

PARIS, France-The French National Association football team was counter taking place in 1908, when the Dutchmen won by 4 goals to 1. In the second match, the French side gave an unsatisfactory display, the members being out of form individually and combining badly. The Dutch team on its showing against the French-men, would give a good account of itself against most European sides.

In the first half of the game, the

French team did not look greatly over-

quart sent in a scoring shot again snapped up a pass from his left wing: A few minutes later, after one or two French attacks had been broken up, Cottenet fumbled a shot from H. J. Rodermond, the Dutch inenter the goal. From this point on-

naught. On several occasions, they men did not show anything approa came as near as possible to scoring, but were thwarted just at the critical on the latter's ground. Clontarf moment. There were only 10 minutes left for play when Rodermond obtained Holland's fourth goal, and his rallied after the change of ends and

far from gratifying to the large num-NEW YORK, New York—The only ber of spectators who assembled to final decision achieved at the joint witness the game. The most promite Belfast, Old Wesley had a good meeting of the National and American nent member of the winning side was leagues yesterday was to fix the number of World Series games at seven.

American League representatives his position on the extrangled by the extrangled league representatives his position on the extrangled league. were unanimous for the change, while those of the National League were in favor of retaining the present number of the present numbe favor of retaining the present num- had a hand in at least two of the goals. The strong point of the Dutch team, however, was its combination, against which that of the home side out was fair. The Shelbourne playcontrasted unfavorably. Macquart and Dewaquez were the most consistent showed glimpses of their best form. members of the French eleven, their All the scoring took place in the sec colleagues playing well at intervals, ond half and in a comparatively short The summary:

HOLLAND FRANCE De Natris, lw ... rw. Dewaquez
Delsen, il ... lr, Darques
Von Gendt, c ... c, Macquart
Rodermond, ir ... il, Bard
Tezner, rw ... lw, Dubly
Legger, lh ... rhb, Mistral

RUGBY TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

Paris, France, for New Zealand in Men's Christian Association, and won April, traveling by way of the Panama easily by 3 goals to 1. The qualifying news mers on the program, while Canal. The team, which will consist four teams, Williston, Lowell Textile, of 25 players, will play 17 matches Tults freshmen, and Montpelier in Australia and New Zealand and in addition three test matches in New The projected visit to France in January by the Australasian The 1925 basketball race begins on Rugby League team, now playing in anuary 9, when the freshmen meet England, will give New Zealanders a better understanding of the merits of French football.

> MICHIGAN WANTS ROWING ANN ARBOR, Michigan—A student petition that rowing be included in the recognized athletics at the University of Michigan is under consideration by the Athletic Board of Control. 'A decision probably will not be made until

early next year.

AMHERST NAMES WILLIAMS AMHERST, Massachusetts—J. B. Williams '23 of Glastonbury, Connecticut, has been elected captain of the Amherst College football team for next season. He has played for two years at right end and before coming it gained at Dundee recently, when it to Amherst was a memebr of won the Scottish team swimming Phillips Andover Academy team. to Amherst was a memebr of the

BUSY PROGRAMS IN IRISH SPORT

Rugby, Association Football, and Hockey Contests on November 19 Are Keen and Interesting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland - Exceptionally busy programs of Rugby football, Association football, and hockey were carried through in Ireland on November 19, the contests being, in the main, en and interesting. The Lansdowne Rugby team made a brief tour in England during the week, but fog prevented the chief fixture, against Lelcester. That was scheduled to be the Match at Paris by 5 Goals to 0 Trishmen's first game in England. The second match was against Covenity, and a good game resulted in favor of the visitors by 13 points to There was not much to cho between the sides in the first half, but the better finish of the visiting rear soundly defeated at Paris recently by Holland's representatives, the latter points to 3, G. E. Larkin and A. S. scoring 5 goals to 0. This was the Scales scoring unconverted tries. In second meeting of teams representing the second half, Landedowne again had the better of the game, but a good defense kept the visitors out, and the only scores came from two good kicks by W. E. Crawford. The first was a penalty goal, and the second a very fine dropped goal kicked from a point close to the half-way line. Coventry made more than one good effort to reduce this lead but without suc-

The North of Ireland Football Club played and several times made rushes which brought the Dutch goal keeper into action. The well-organized attacks of the visitors were dealt with first 10 minutes, but failed to score. Then the North started, and up to but at last the Dutchmen's persistence was rewarded and J. P. L. von Geudt, at center-forward, profiting by an actuary pass from his left wing one ped. curate pass from his left wing, opened crossed the home line five times in the scoring. Toward the end of the all. Four of their five tries were confirst half, the French team pressed verted, so that half time arrived with verted, so that half time arrived with having to its credit not only a long closely and, but for the skillful play the visitors holding a handsome lead string of victories in the Parisian reof the opposing goal keeper, must have of 23 points to 0. The home forwards scored at least once, when René-Mac- rose to the occasion after the restart and, although not too well supported In the second period, the Dutchmen by their backs, forced matters to such Welsh side, Cross Keys, had made a arge margins. In the closest match had matters nearly all their own way, an extent that the final whistle found Maurice Cottenet, in the French goal, Wanderers only nine points behind. Is not a new departure for the Racing was several times called upon to keep Wallis kicked two goals, one a penalty Club to pull off a good win, as last out some awkward shots and eventuand one from a clever try; he scored, ally he was beaten by von Gendt, who but failed with the kicks following two tries which resulted from forward rushes. The result was: North of Ireland Football Club 23 points, Wanderers 14 points.

Bective Rangers vs. Trinity proved side right, and allowed the ball to a disappointing match, and, although not fielding their full side, the stu and Macquart tried time and time winners by 3 goals and 2 tries to 0. Chief credit for the result of again to penetrate the Dutch defense, Chief credit for the result must go but their best efforts were brought to the home backs. The Lansdowne ing their best form against Clontarf scored in the first half and led at half time by 5 points to 0. Judge Landis, at Joint Major

Session, Casts Deciding Vote
to Limit World Series' Extent

to The display of the French team was favor of the college by 26 points to 15, and Blackrock College disposed of

lier verdict in favor of Bohemians was reversed. The football throughers were the better team and at times space of time. Shelbourne opened with a goal from a penalty kick, and the Bohemians equalized soon after. After half time Shelbourne went right through the Bohemians' defense to score what proved to be the final and winning goal. The Frankfort eleven had the honor of being the first this colors, and a hard game went in their favor by 2 goals to 1. The feature of the meeting was the level nature prove that only the odd goal in three

The most improved team in the League of Ireland is Olympia, which gave proof of this in the game with Dublin United, defeating the latter by WELLINGTON, New Zealand - A three clear goals. Jacob's had all the rench Rugby football team will leave best of the play against the Young round of the competition for the Foo ball Association of Ireland Cup was quit successful, although there were

Florid CUBA--SOUTHERN RESORTS

Through Trains Daily erglades Limited" Lv. Boston 7:30 p.m. Leave Penna. Terminal, New York,

"Florida Special" (Effect. Jas. 2) 6:30 p.m.
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"Havana Special"
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Atlantic Coast Line "The Standard Railroad of the South" Address J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. Agt. 248 Washington St., Boston, Mass. ome one-sided results, several 6 to 0 scored. The Union Sportive Tester-

A large attendance of spectators re-Bambridge reduced the lead and later equalized. Both sides scored once the score was three goals all. The pace was fast in the first half but even faster in the score of 18 to 3 would appear to indicate even faster in the second. scored soon after the restart and again Bambridge drew level. James Coburn put his side ahead shortly afterward and although the Dublin men attacked to the end, they were unable to penetrate the visitors' solid defense

SURPRISES IN FRENCH RUGBY

Racing Club de France Defeats Club Athlétique de la Société lege this year after an absence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Manitor from its European News Office

PARIS. France-There was a great urprise in store for followers of French Rugby football on Nov. 13, for on that date the Club Athlétique de Société Générale was defeated by the Racing Club de France, the score being 10 points to 0. Since the mencement of the season, the C. A. S. G. had been showing splendid form gional championship, but also a wellearned win over the celebrated Welsh Cardiff, which with another short tour in France. Of course, it season and the season before it could place in the field a very formidable combination. However, this season the Racing men had not found their form and were considered unlikely greatly to extend their opponents of Nov. 13. As against Cardiff, the C. A. S,

men showed themselves opportunists, but the opposition was so determined that their best efforts came to nothing. Whereas, against the Wels Société Générale men had displayed sufficient "finish" to score 6 points against 3, they could not reach the Racing Club's line, try though they The winners' defense underdid. went great pressure at times but held out until the finish. Another sur-prising result in Paris on November 13 was the defeat of Stade Français by the Sporting Universitaire de-France. This game was closely con-tested and no score had been obtained when the whistle shrilled for halftime. In the second half, however, the S. C. U. F. representatives pressed more and more until they so try, which was converted, and won by 5 points to 0. The Olympique team, which not long previously had defeated Cross Weys by 9 points to 0, played a "friendly" game against the Football Club de Grenoble and lost by 0 to 27. The losers showed little of the dash and skill which, allied to erratic play by Cross Keys, had enabled them to defeat the Welshmen so soundly, and played a much inferior game. The defeat of the Welsh team mentioned was a source of great satisfaction to the French Rugby world, which is justifiably optimistic as to the prospects of the French representative fifteen in the forthcom-

ing international tournament. Three drawn games occurred in the Côte d'Argent region. The defense of each team was superior to the op-posing attack in the match between Stade Bordelais and Sports Athlét-Bordelais, no points being iques



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some one-sider results, several 6 to 0 scored. The Union Sportive results scores being registered. Decisions inc vs. Section Burdigallenne game were reached in all the matches, so that the coast is clear for the second round, which will be played early in des Postes et Té égraphes and the Association Sportive de Midi participated in a scoreless game. The flected the interest taken in the meet-ing of Dublin University and Bam-bridge hockey teams, in the College Park. Easily the best sides in Leins-guedoc championship over the Club ter and Ulster, respectively, they were athlétique de Béziers, running up 53 expected to show some good play. Points and having none scored against This they did, as can be seen from it. Another Béziers team, the Assothe score of 5 goals to 4 in favor of ciation Sportive, just managed to dethe visitors. Playing at home, the feat the Racing Club de Narbonne by university men were considered likely 3 points to 0. Instead of obtaining to win, but Bambridge proved more the easy win anticipated, the Stade adaptable to the prevailing conditions. Toulousain had to battle very hard and fully deserved the narrow victory. to win its match against the Football At the start, it promised to be an easy Club d'Albi in the Pyrenees district, win for the home side, which in the The Albi men put up stout opposition first 10 minutes, scored twice. Then and lost only by 0 to 6. The match between Stadoceste Tarbais and the Stade Bagnéres, in the Armagnac-

LOCEY IS ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office CORVALLIS, Oregon-P. L. Locey 23 of Weiser, Idaho, has been elected captain of next year's Oregon Agricultural College varsity football team. Locey played fullback on the famous Oregon Agricultural College team that defeated the University of Michigan and was considered one of the best line plungers of year. He returned to col-Générale-Stade Français Lose five years to finish his training. He was changed to left tackle in order to add strength to the line and was selected as second choice on the of-ficial Pacific coast all-star team this year. Captain-Elect Locey is not only a good athlete, but is considered one of the best students in the college. His average has been about 90 per cent during the past year.

DRAKE ELECTS MARSH CAPTAIN Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa-Vivian Marsh '23 was elected captain of the 1922 Drake University football eleven at a recent meeting here. Marsh was a right guard on the team during the past two seasons, and acquired a reputation for being a good, dependable football player. He is a junior in the College of Commerce.

ARNST TO DEFEND TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office WELLINGTON, New Zealand-Darcy Hadfield has challenged Richard Arnst, the holder, to row for the sculling championship of the world, and the challenge has been accepted. The race will probably take place in New Zealand waters in the first week of January.

H. N. BENTZ NAMED CAPTAIN

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania-H. N. Bentz '23 of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, varsity center for the last two years, has been unanimously to captain the Pennsylvania State College eleven for next year.



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CAPITAL AND LABOR

Signs Seem to Point to a Vastly Improved Feeling Between the Two Industrial Forces in Great Britain and Elsewhere

LONDON, England—The historic

A question which many people are sking is why should innocent people allowed to suffer for the quarrels of others and the law be used for its infliction of this undeserved harding. Experience and common sense reclaim that agreements between imployers and employees can be arrived at in every industry upon wages, ours and conditions of employment, y industrial courts, and enforced in sactly the same way as decisions in vil courts.

Joint Decisions Possible

an industrial court, an impar ige and jury, with both sides esented by counsel, if necessary, id be able to probe difficult proband arrive at just decisions. If side were dissatisfied with a on they could appeal to a higher for a further hearing. Employ-ho failed to carry out the deciiglyen, or who refused to pay same wages as their competitors to dealt with as employers are dealt with under the Trade ds Act. Men could not, of course, reed to work for what they might der inadequate wages or to platform of the Labor Party will be amended in line with proposals made by E. G. Theodore, the Queensland by E. G. Theodore, the Queensland by E. G. Theodore, the Queensland by E. G. Theodore, the platform will rule out any plan for an imperial federation.

"Complete Australian self-government as a British community" is to be the ideal, and administration is to be on the advice alone of Australian Ministers, subject to the control of the Commonwealth Parliament. All legislation, except such as appears inconsistent with imperial treaty obligations, is to be assented to on the advice of Australian ministers alone;

are in no way concerned.

Ider this system the employer, or
ter, who wanted to have a voice
ries would naturally have to join
respective organizations, because
nization is essential in every industry to prevent unfair competition and other abuses. It would also preserve the rights of trade unionists by establishing machinery for legitimate establishing machinery for legitimate

berts, on the subject and with content of the industrial League are also very interesting. He said that experience of late had fully ignorable that experience of the introduction of the initiative and referendum. Equal pay for both men attriving to secure industrial betterment had been largely groping in the dark. Many strors had been made and, perhaps characteristic of the British, they had fearned by experience, and acknowledged today, that the policy and method advocated by the industrial League were calculated to gain greater security and prosperity for the whole of the country equitably shared amongst all their calling sharmony between the escential classes of the community.

If there had been no Extremists amongst the capitalists there outdoned, perhaps, have been Extremists amongst the workers.

The experience of many work-people was that the employers were thoughtless; that they wanted the greatest conveyed down through general restrictions and they cannot be eliminated in the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevalls to the contents division a motion of compelling, however, prevalls to the processing of the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevalls the voltage of the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevalls to the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevalls to the very restriction was rejected by only 16 votes of the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevalls the voltage of the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevalls the voltage of the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevalls the voltage of the course of the cours reference to the Industrial League, also very interesting. He said

SLOWLY MERGING

SLOWLY MERGING

As certain that the time was opportune for propaganda which was carried on by the league, and he was certain that the destinies of his class could only be properly developed through the cooperation for all classes in the land. He believed that the league had done well for the country during the years of its existence, and that today they could offer all classes in the community a brighter and better prospect " any political party or any single organization.

avage between Capital and Labor is last showing distinct and promissigns of disappearing. Frank H. Elliott, who was one of marks recently in regard to Labor in the United States. He said that the standard of living and dress was there with the High Commissioner, higher amongst the workers in America than in England. In Detroit there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation into various circumstances associated in the Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation into various circumstances associated in the Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation into various circumstances associated in the Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation in the Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation in the Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation in the Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation in the War and Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, and his investigation in the War and Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner, description in the War and Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences the with the High Commissioner, description in the War and Minister of War.

and the string definite and promise the first of the string and dress were the string and dress were continuity, is being relegated to the string and dress were continuity, is being relegated to the string of the string and dress were continuity, is being relegated to the string of the string and dress were continuity, is being relegated to the string of the strin

SCHEME TO WIDEN FEDERAL POWERS STIRS AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monito from its Australasian News Office BRISBANE, Queensland - Follow ing the unanimous vote of the interstate conference in this city, of the Australian Labor Party, the general platform of the Labor Party will be

be on the advice alone of Australian Ministers, subject to the control of the Commonwealth Parliament. All legislation, except such as appears inconsistent with imperial treaty obligations, is to be assented to on the advice of Australian ministers alone; this would rule out the practice of referring doubtful legislation to the home government for approval. Consistent with the yiew of Labor statesmen for a decade is the provision that no further imperial honors are to be granted in any circumstances to Australia.

parliament with complete authority is revealed in the provision which would amend the Australian Constitution to give the federal Parliament unlimited legislative power, limited secondary powers being delegated to the states or provinced. Sooner or later the practical method of settling industrial disputes will be adopted. All the average British working man wants is an opportunity to earn an honest and steady living, and to be sure that he is getting all he is legitimately entitled to for his labor.

Labor Parliamentarian's View

The views of a well-known Labor parliamentarian, the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, on the subject and with any right of appeal to the House of the House of the House of the British working man with the subject and with Roberts, on the subject and with the subject and with any right of appeal to the House of the Spanish troubles of the spanish troubles of the present affair has to be remembered that Mr. de Clerva has always been regarded as friend of the army and has support to the House of Representatives. The Commonwealth Parliament, or what remains of it after the lopping off of the Senate, will be vested with authority to create new states or provinces. This provision may seem to steal the thunder of Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Federal Country Party.

No appeal from the decision of the military authorities on man neglect. With the advent general Berenguer to the high course of the Federal Country Party.

No appeal from the decision of the military and has support the federal provision may seem to steal the thunder of Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Federal Country Party.

No appeal from the decision of the military authorities on man neglect. With the advent general Berenguer to the high course of the Federal Country Party.

No appeal from the decision of the military and higher discipline was in ficiency and higher discipline was in fici

any right of appeal to the House of Lords or Privy Council. Among other points agreed upon are the following: Adult suffrage to be embodled in the

SPAIN DISMISSES

military juntas, who are said to have threatened the War Minister with what they would do if he persisted in these dismissals. These juntas are in effect like trades unions of Spanish military officers, and it is well known that since their formation three or tour years are they have three or four years ago they have caused an enormous amount of trouble of the most serious kfad. Their at-titude at the outset of their career was titude at the outset of their career was one of enormous arrogance. Most of the officers of the army were brought in, and pledged under oath to support the action of the juntas in every respect, and to carry out all orders that were given to them individually and collectively. Here and there a few officers, chiefly young ones, determined to remain outside the juntas and, if necessary, dety them: these the juntas persecuted pitilessly. pitilessly.

Thus these organizations had many

of the elements of a secret society of a vindictive sort. They sought to make the governments subservient to them, and brought about two or three political crises of the first magnitude. The war ministers then, two or three years ago, were clearly afraid of them. An affair of some students and their instructors at a military college brought matters to a head. Military dictatorships were being talked about, while on the other hand there was a loud demand for a declaration that the juntas were illegal and must be abolished. The juntas, however, per, ceived at this stage that they were going too far. It was later announced that they were being disbanded, and much as possible and less has been heard of them.

In regard to the present affair it has to be remembered that Mr. de la Cierva has always been regarded as a the military authorities on many borne in mind that the army in the past has been constantly accused of inefficiency and laxness, and without doubt there have been innumerable hidden seandals of favor, promotion and neglect. With the advent of General Berenguer to the high command in Morocco a new spirit of efficiency and higher discipline was introduced, but critics declare that most of the Spanish troubles of the present been mentioned in the past, and what remains of them. The War Minister's remains of them. The War Minister's action in dismissing these three officers by way of making an example

SPAIN DISMISSES

SEVERAL OFFICERS

SEVERAL OFFICERS

SEVERAL OFFICERS

SEVERAL OFFICERS

General of Brigade and Two

Colonels Relieved of Commands Following the Visit to Morocco of the War Minister

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European

said to be considered as an incitement to indiscipline. When the public interest—not to say anxiety—had been thoroughly worked up, and curiosity was great as to what would be the manufaction was issued by the Minister of War, as follows:

"Some newspapers have published in their leading articles, or exhibited outside their offices, certain news which is absolutely fantastic, upon the subject of the supposed decision taken by the military juntas tending to intimidate the Minister of War, and other statements and suggestions, con-By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—There has been a remarkable sequel to the visit to Melilla of the Minister of War, John de la Clerva, his long conferences there with the High Commissioner,

were made. One of the persons thus seized was Mr. Jove, a member of the staff of the "Tribuna," who was declared to be the author of the article, and the other Martinez Taglo, corpaper the "Mundo." From this point however, the situation eased, and it began to appear that at all events a political crisis would be averted. Without any particulars being forthcoming, it came to be understood that Mr. de la Cierva was disposed in some m.asure to modify his attitude toward the juntas. There was a rumor afcat that they had sent an ultimatum to him that within a period of 48 hours he must either resign or revoke the disciplinary measures he had taken against the three officers. In an interview Mr. de la Cierva said it was intolerable that such a story should

Attack Upon Juntas

At this juncture another surprise was forthcoming in the shape of an attack upon the juntas by General Cabanellas, who commands the cavalry in Morocco. The general addressed the juntas in the form of an open letter that he sent to the newspapers in which he said: "Excuse my addressing you in this manner instead of doing it individually. We have just occupied Zeluan and have interred the bodies of 500 officers and soldiers. Those, and the others who were killed at Mont Arruit, defended their positions long enough for them to have

"The fact that the country had not a few thousand soldiers organized was these scenes of horror I can only ad-dress to you my most severe re-proaches, since I believe you are more responsible for this than anybody else because of your proceedings, which have had the effect of weakening discipline. On the other hand, you have with a loud voice been demanding ncreases of pay instead of concern ing vourselves with the material needs of the army. I am sorry to speak so plainly, but I must discharge my duty

to my conscience. There is now great expectation upon the point as to what the juntas will say and do in answer to this severe indictment. There is very general feeling that they are inde sponsible for weakened discipline in the army. Another officer of some distinction, Capt. Martinez Campos, has publicly severely criticized the juntas for their discipline, and it is now reported that he has been summoned to appear before a tribunal of honor appointed by the juntas on a charge of insulting the army.

THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal - The threatened strike in the East Rand Proprietary Mines through a nonunionist having religious and conscientious scruples against belonging to a trade union, refusing to continue membership, was suddenly declared off, owing to the resignation of this member from the East Rand Proprietary Mine, one of the group on the Rand. About 1200 white men and 6000 natives were affected, who refused to work with a non-union em-

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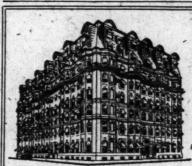
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imity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

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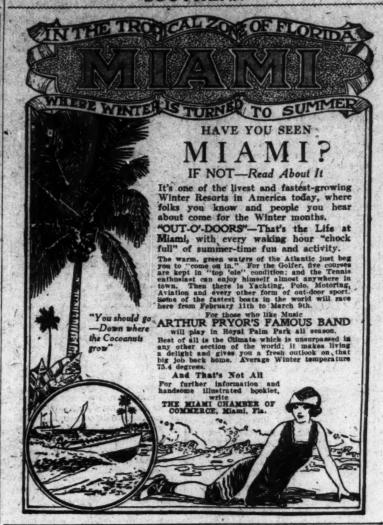
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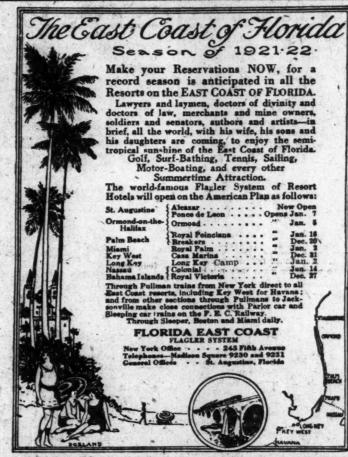
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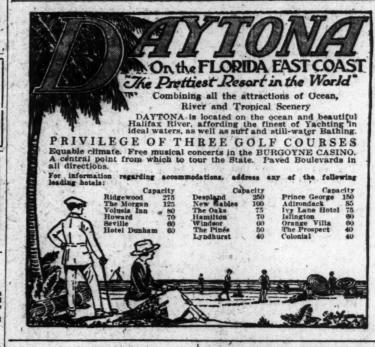
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WAYS TO FINANCE TRADING ABROAD

Some Chicago Exporters Finding Means for Getting Money Out of Transactions With Foreign Buyers of American Good

from its Western News Office | CHICAGO, Illinois—"What's the use

reign trade if you can't get your can't has been the plaintive query, and by the deflation of credit at a, the unstable condition of Euand the demoralization of forexchange, but it is heard less ently here of late.

eral big exporters have found ways to get their money. Others ying to find out how it was done. aving found out, they are study-er difficulties of adapting the new their own problems, is institutions in this city,

ing institutions in this city, inanced an export and import a of \$3,000,000,000 by local es in 1920, exclusive of grain, sen filled up for months past preign bills which they have difficulty in handling. This is has made them reluctant to the same and the first trade. ake any new foreign trade

Ith domestic credits in general de-d by the federal reserve system, big stocks of manufactures on which must be sold to liquidate loans, local manufacturers have d the disappearance of domestic

on extending credit for 120 days or ore in the past, have reached their mit in credits. They want their oney—that is one of their reasons r turning to foreign markets to unad their surplus stocks. In Europan countries where economic condime are unstable, and where the po-ical situation has not been cleared

my profitable orders failed or amption because of this deadlock, ntly the situation was relieved what by the gain in exchange what by the gain in exchange English pound sterling, balancing of exports and rance, and a flow of or-

or South American goods.
view of these improvements,
here are expected to resume
srchase of drafts again in the
uture on a larger scale. In the

here, "who have connections gn countries have been financ-ir export shipments by accept-es and mortgages from foreign

"One exporting firm here, with European orders in hand to show, was able to borrew \$1,000,000 from the War Finance Corporation. I know of a number of packers and exporting and importing houses who have also been able to get advances from the War Finance Corporation, with a total of loans running into many millions. The first industries to take advantage of government finances for foreign trade were copper, cotton and general agriculture, but now it is being extended to all lines.

Banks' Position Better

"This outlet, of course, has relieved banks dealing in foreign bills of

change. They are in a better posi-in now than several months ago." Foreign trade, from the point of view the individual trader, is buying and ling, like domestic trade. Funda-intally it does not differ at all. Since, wever, payments have to be made wer, payments have to be made nother country and in different

reency, they are made not by check, it usually by bill of exchange.

An exporter can collect for his shipent by drawing a draft on his form customer. He takes the draft to ocal bank which makes a specialty foreign exchange and sells it at a count, paying also a commission.

Dags created, the draft becomes a rt of merchandise, dealt in by banks

rican importers have bills to pay reign countries. This lack of ce between exports and imports ansed a greater supply of drafts local banks than there was de-for. This condition checked er export financing.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FRENCH ACTION ON CHINA EXPLAINED

Chargé d'Affaires in London Says Country Is International Market With Door Wide Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England — Dealing with he commercial opportunity in China, hao-Hsin Chu, Chinese Charge d'Afaires, recently pointed out to memers of the Rotary Club at the Hotel ers of the Rotary Club at the Hotel-lecil that China was a great interna-lecil that China was a wide pen-open to the world in general and to Great Britain in particular. China possessed a magnificent extent of country, and it was a most productive land, from which the supply of natural resources was almost unlimited. As a manufacturing country ingland was always looking for a narket for her manufactured output, and there was always resourced. market for her manufactured output, and there was no other country, save the Colonies, which could answer Britain's purposes better than China. They gould easily appreciate how large was the demand of 400,000,000 people for manufactured products. It was absolutely necessary for China to remain peaceful without forcing in

to take care of herself, and peacefully merce declare un to prosper commercially. I advise this proposition you therefore, whenever you see foryou therefore, whenever you see foreight influence interfering with China,
to urge that Great Britain should lend
her a helping hand to ward off such
outside intervention. Our aim is
peace, and your aim is commerce. Our
aim is practically your aim; for no
peace means no commerce. Your
business name stands high—keep it
high, and you can well do so—firstly,
by the excellence of yohr standard of
manufacturers, secondly, by the rectitude of your business dealings, and
finally, by a better and a more friendly
understanding of the Chinese whe are understanding of the Chinese who are such great buyers of your merchan-

FINANCIAL NOTES

The request of members of the New York Exchange that the exchange be closed December 24 and December 31, As the customs tariffs are being the days preceding the holidays, has and have been changed, the chambers against extra holidays on those
The New York Cotton exthe fiscal system.
Further the chambers press for the

The United States imported merchandise from Egypt during October, 1921, valued at \$1,992,901, while the imports for the corresponding period of the preceding year amounted to only \$5638, according to statistics of the United States Bureau of For-

d Paul W. Kunning, foreign trade riser of the Chicago Association of ment of the natural resources of Newfoundland, with immediate employment of 2000 men, have been anployment of 2000 men, have been an-nounced by P. D. Reid, president of the Reid Newfoundland Company. Paper mills will be established twice the size of the large Harmsworth

plant, at Grand Falls, which supplies

Clotte of Roser of	4200,000	4404,040	ATRAIGGE
Gold settle fund	504.744	457,202	410,917
Gld with for ag	是江州中国	1000	67,745
Total gold held	国民党会会会产 有	海州教育	
by bank	935,304	941,250	673,531
Gld with FRag	1,813,422	1,787,724	1,210,563
Gold red fund	120,447	122,053	151,177
Tot gold reserv	2,869,173	2,851,027	2,035,271
Leg ten, sil, etc.	132,413	139,606	177,136
Total reserves.	3,001,586	2,990,633	2,212,407
Bills discounte	d		
Secured by U S	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	The second of	
Gov oblig	459,630	457.618	1.169,244
All other	93,203	713,041	1,547,595
Bills bought in			
open market.	99,735	81,784	244,690
Tot bills on hid	1,252,568	1,252,443	2,961,529
U S bds and nts	3,575	34,731	26,926
US cert of Ind-			PAS FF
1-yr art (Pitt-			
man Act)	119,500	124,500	259,375
All other certif			100
of ind		43,168	68,919
Municip warnts		227	
Tot earn assets			
Bank premises.	34,336	33,384	17,658
5% redem fund			21364 318p
ag F R bk nts	7,889	7,854	11,387
Uncol items	629,790	510,961	665,385
Other resources	20,209	19,476	9,452
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			A 540 AGA !

Total resources 5,176,436 5,017,377 6,233,038 LIABILITIES Surplus fund. 213,824 213,824 Reserv for gov franchise tax 56,080 53,586 Government ... 69,497 52,331 25,534 Mem bk s acct 1,645,610 1,640,445 1,758,967 All other 47,743 25,501 24,511 Total deposits .. 1,742,760 1,718,283 1,811,872 F R notes in act 2,393,777 2,373,355 3,311,842 1.742,760 1,715,283 1.811.872 for the week were £734,399,000, 2,393,777 2,873,355 3,311,842 against £790,961,000 last week and

circul net liab 78,300 77,014 214,523
Def avail items 62,974 450,782 516,934
All other liab 25,582 25,454 113,948
Total liabilities 5,76,433 5,017,377 6,232,038
Ratio of tot res
to dep and F
R note liab
combined 72,6% 73,166 73.1% 244.5%

99.3% 100.7% *50.3%

TRADE OUESTIONS

Chambers of Commerce Representing 132 Organizations Pass Resolutions on Many Important Problems at Paris Meeting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS. France—The presidents of the French chambers of commerce have just held a meeting in Paris and have passed a number of resolu-tions. As these resolutions express the wishes of 132 chambers they may be regarded as of some importance. the chambers protest that it is entirely unfair that Germany is able to dump cheap articles in France because the inadequacy of German taxes and the low rates on the German rail-roads. These business men demand the strict application of the Versailles Treaty and the organization of some body to control German taxation and railroad rates, which should, expressed remain peaceful without foreign in- in dollars, always equal those operation in France, England

reference.

"Therefore." continued Mr. ChaoHsin Chu, "in order to keep and improve the Chinese market for British
products—and in this market Great
Britain has had a stronghold for many
decades and cannot afford to lose it,
it is very important for British business men to see that China is allowed
to take care of herself, and peacefully

operation in France, England or
Italy.

The sales tax in France, whatever
may be thought of it by other people,
is bitterly assailed by business men.
The yield has not come up to expectations. Now there is again a suggestion
by the Finance Minister that it should
be doubled. The chambers of commerce declare unanimously against
this proposition.

that any attempt on the part of the authorities to go back upon this law may be pointed out that the eight hours law has nothing to do with the stagnation of trade. All the work that can be found in France is being that they should not pay more than other companies. The chairman concluded on a note of optimism. The company was in a will be strongly resisted. Moreover it

refused. Directors of the Chi-Board of Trade have also de-be consulted on all occasions when

Further the chambers press for the linking up of the railroads of Alsace-Lorraine with the eastern railroads. They regard this as an extremely

urgent matter. There has been much controversy in France respecting what is known as "summer time." During the longer days the hour is advanced so that is daylight into late in the eve ning. It is argued that this means a considerable saving of coal and of electricity. On the other hand, the countryside has refused to recognize the changed hour, and in many vilfrom that of the towns. In the towns, oo, there is growing opposition. It is advantages in this arbitrary altera-"These notes and mortgages are discurred in European banks, which in London.

A Sine-Russian Japanese Exchange on the spot and can keep a close sheck on the condition of their is shortly to be organized in Harbin, the condition of their is shortly to be organized in Harbin, the condition of their is shortly to be organized in Harbin, the condition of the condition of their is shortly to be organized in Harbin, the condition of tion of the clock, the new time should

on the condition of the

and had a long interview with them respecting their claims. These close relations between the authorities and the authorized representatives of French commerce, which have been indicated recently in many ways, are widely commented upon, and it is believed that frequent consultations be-tween the chambers and the government are eminent'y desirable in the present critical state of the national

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

000 om. ed) co	mpares	as follo	WS:
	Dec. 15,	Dec. 8.	Dec. 16
	1921	1921	1920
Circulation	.£124,784	£124,961	£131.23
Public deposits	. 13.858	11,995	19,40
Private deposits.	. 140,869	142,742	126,06
Gov. securities	. 69,799	70,064	77.12
Other securities.	. 80.682	88.636	72.20
Reserve	. 22,152	21,921	14,02
Propor res to	0	2000	C FROM
liab %	14.32	14.17	9.6
Bullion	. 128.437	128,433	126,81
Bank rate %	. 5	5	
Clearings thi	rough · I	ondon	banke

£670,589,000 this week last year. Treasury notes outstanding aggre-cate £291,365,000, compared with

middling 18.00.

-DIVIDEND MEETING

Proposed Alteration to Allow Been Accepted by Directors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland-The general meeting of the Royal Dutch Oil Company was held here recently when the main item for consideration was a proposed alteration of the company's regulations to allow for the payment of dividends, wholly or partly, in shares. This plan has been accepted unanimously. The proposal was ex-plained to the meeting by the chairman, Sir Henri Deterding, who said he could not say whether the proposal to pay in scrip would apply to this year's dividends. The interim payment of 15 per cent would, of course be maintained as in previous years.

The chairman indicated an important extension of the company's oper ations. Much capital had been in this extension, and also in ventures ments during 1921 amounted to about they would yield good returns. Lookthe company must keep up with competition. The possibility of new is-

although he proposed the increase. If the higher duties came into force it business. would seriously affect the company's credit, and he thought the public would

not be so ready for new issues. It was not from the point of pro-duction, the chairman continued, that encouraging signs, according to rehe viewed with such seriousness the position created. The Indies did not, of course, constitute the greatest part of their production. The questions ules were fixed by most of the com now turned on the transport and distribution of their products. They had had valuable depots in all countries. and increases are imperative, officials He did not ask for protection. They say. Miller officials characterize busiwere willing to pay duty on what they gained in the Indies-high duties if know which way to turn." Equipment

very strong position. They had no debts, and all their stocks were free from charges. The proposal to pay dividends in scrip was not subjected to a vote, as the share representation at the meeting was insufficient to authorize a decision.

The company has declared an interim dividend of 15 per cent, payable in cash on January 18. It is indicated that no conclusions respecting the final dividend in July are to be drawn from this payment. The interim dividend would be met out of profits from the East Indies.

SUPPORT FOR OILS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England - Support was furnished through the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday, but trading was light. Royal Dutch further asked why, if there are real 37%, Shell Transport 4% and Mexican Eagle 41/6. Dollar descriptions were flabby owing to the setback in New

WASHINGTON, District of Columbi -Cotton consumed in the United States during November amounted to 526,610 bales of fint, and 53,257 bales of linters, compared with 332,712 of lint and 34,827 of linters in November last year, the census bureau an-

Cotton on hand November 30 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,648,216 bales of lint and 152,840 of linters, compared with 1,118,418 of lint and 223,613 of linters a year ago, LONDON, England—The weekly and in public storage and at compressement of the Bank of England (last presses 5,271,451 bales of lint and of linters, compared with 5,-100,978 of lint and 340,137 of linters

a year ago. Imports during November amounted to 1440 bales, compared with 22,513 in November last year. Experts in November were 648,695 bales, including 18,555 bales of linters, compared with 683,323 bales, including 2501 bales of linters in November last

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 34,387,008, compared with 31,700,014 in November last year.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

gate £291,365,000, compared with £288,872,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28.665,000, against £28,678,000 in the previous week.

COTTON MARKET

NEW, YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady resterday.
December 17.73, January 17.50, March to state ...,24,500,000 24,600,000 25,600,000 5,600,00

NOT YET ADJUSTED MAIL ORDER HOUSE RETURNS COMPARED

for Payment in Shares Has Economic Laws Still Working Conditions Toward a Stable Level With Leaders in the Process Profiting the Most

> Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York-Basic business and financial conditions in the Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, but normalcy has not yet been reached, for one reason, be-

tled, delay the final adjustment. It is learned that during the While economic laws are still working year the company has materially for stable levels many lines of busisues would have to be faced.

Sir Henri then passed to the question of the increase of 25 per cent in the Dutch Colonial export duties. He pointed out the danger of the increase, and said he thought the Minister for the Colonia also registed the face. and said he thought the Minister for ries, especially those making medium-the Colonies also realized the danger priced shoes, are running to capacity, while others are complaining of poor

Rubber Industry Busier

The rubber industry, that has been orders are coming in with unexpected rapidity. A month ago winter panies. Today they are being revised fibution of their products. They had Goodrich hoped to reach 15,000 tires fleet of about 1,000,000 tons, and a day. Production has reached 16,000 manufacturers report that more orders are being received now than at any time during the past year. Further tabric and crude rubber buying is

reported by brokers.

Readjustment is still going on in the tire industry and the next problem to be solved is a reduction in the cost of distribution. Much has already been done in the way of closing branches in the high-rentidistricts in large cities, but the cost of distributing the products remains as high as 30 per cent in some instances.

The steel industry is taken up just now with the new mergers, but in the stock of December 21. meantime business continues to improve, orders are coming in, and more

furnaces are being started.

The Iron Age says: In both iron and ber 29 to stock of December 21. finished steel producers have been more disposed to make concessions to improve their cash position, and consumers have limited buying so that inventory might be brought down to its lowest terms. These influences have created fresh uncertainties as to prices at which the larger business looked for in the new year will be

Belief is widespread that reductions in freight rates will come early in the ferred of \$3, payable year, and that the decision by the stock of December 19. Commerce Commission to restore higher iron ore rates January 1 does reduction. It may prepare the way for a general rather than piecemeal reduction

Norfolk & Western has placed 40,000 tons of rails, 24,700 tons going to Bethlehem and the remainder to Johns town and Pittsburgh district mines.

Competition of Furnaces

Strong competition of furnaces in New York State and Pennsylvania has developed a marked weakness in iron in the east. On sales aggregating 7500 tons to a Massachusetts melter, recent made. In the south, \$17.50 is now the fully recognized quotation. Fair activity has taken the place of extreme duliness in the Pittsburgh market. also true in Chicago. There are signs. that good buying of pig Iron may come after January 1, also that ore liquidation will continue to influence prices. A Detroit automobile plant is out

that liquidation proceeded a little more slowly the past month than the preceding 30 days.

In the later five weeks reduction 14; Royal Dutch of New York 51%, followed had the city sold bonds a few averaged about \$17,250,000 a week; off 1. for the previous period of four weeks about \$37,900,000 a week.

ROYAL DUTCH OIL BUSINESS GAINS BUT GAIN IN SALES BY

Business of Sears Roebuck in ceeded Same Period in 1920

CHICAGO, Illinois Sales of Sears Roebuck & Co., during the first week of December, exceeded, both in num-ber of orders and in the aggregate walue of the dollar, those of the corresponding period in 1920. Vice-President Loeb believes that the ness and financial conditions in the company will make a comfortable United States have improved greatly financial showing when the 1921 anduring the past year, according to nual report is issued.

Mr. Loeb expects the year to close with sales of about \$175,000,000, which is a good showing considering cause the readjustment has not been at low ebb all year. This means that the same instances, no doubt, been at low ebb all year. This means that thousands of new customers have that thousands of new customers have been added this year, and the company should be able to retain them. He does not expect it will show any that rural buying, normally representlems, railroad rates and other do-profits this year, as it has been forced mestic questions, to say nothing of to absorb tremendous losses in levelthe many international compilcations fig inventories with continuous dethat are in the process of being setclines in market value of merchandise.

It is learned that during the past duced its inventories, estimates being s ness are steadily improving, especially all the way from \$35,000,000 to \$40,-

Attention is called to the fact that October 15 the company paid off \$16,600,000 of debt without undertaking new financing.

"I feel optimistic for Sears Roe-buck when I consider this volume of business and profits in the future, said Mr. Loeb. "Even though this ports is under the head of food, etc. year's business cannot hope to be which has fallen off by £24,434,426. profitable, if we handle as much busi- Of this total grain and flour ac profitable, if we handle as much business in 1922 as this year we will earn for £12,766,181 and dutiable food, etc., a great deal of maney. We have been for £6,219,799. Raw materials and since our last statement on July 1, by £23,642,548, the largest decreases but the volume is far below other being wood and timber £5,636,647, years."

DIVIDENDS

oad, semi-annual of \$1.25, payable the head of articles wholly or mainly January 14. This compares with \$1 manufactured there is a reduction of and places the stock on the regular per cent basis for the new year. Winnsboro Mills, quarterly of 1% % an preferred and 2% on common, both £2,712,619. payable January 3 to stock of December 15.

National City Bank, quarterly of 4% and usual extra of 1%.

National City Company, quarterly of 2%, payable January 3 to stock of December 20.

Pacific Telephone-Telegraph, quarerly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable of raw materials and articles mainly Cluett Peabody, quarterly of 1%% accounting for £1,257,045 out of a stock of December 21

1%% on common and semi-annual of of £1,385,071, but among a number 2% on preferred, both payable Decemolincreases is that of £397,120, for

Northwestern Telegraph, semi-an-

Steel & Tube of America, quarterly of 1%% on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 20,

Fisher Body Corporation, of Ohio. quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable 10 months, and £1,119,573,510 for the December 31 to stock of December 22. El Paso Electric, semi-annual preferred of \$3, payable January 9 to amounted to £10.385.614, compared

ferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 21.

Pan-Handle Producing & Refining quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable January 3 to stock of December 20.

Reo Motor Car, quarterly of 21/2 % on common, payable January 2 to stock of December 15.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York-General quotations were sharply shaded, \$19.30, price advances were registered in eastern Pennsylvania turnace, being yesterday's broad and active stock market. Oils, metals and various specialties led the advance of 1 to 5 points. The subscription to the New York City stock issue resulted in sharp where prices are maintained. This is advances by many securities. Buying Among rails, Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis stock went up f points on the announcement of the offer of the New York Central for 5000 tons of soft steel bars and stock control of the former. Leading 2000 tons of cold drawn wire for Jan-uary and February delivery. In gen-eral, foundries making automobile castings are going at 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

Financially the reports from lead- ords for Victory notes. Call m bonds were featured by new high recing banks that make weekly returns was firmer, ruling at 5 per cent. Sales to the Federal Reserve Board indicate totaled 1,048,100 shares.

The market closed at some reces sions from high: Atlantic Gulf 3414, up 21/4: Corn Products 97, up 3: Inter-Comparing total loans and discounts national Paper 55%, up 1%; Pacific November 30 with October 26, five Oil 48%, up 1%; Republic Iron and price that means better than a 4.35 weeks earlier, liquidation is \$86,034, Steel 54%, up 1%; Standard Oil of Oil 48%, up 1%; Standard Oil of Oil 48%, up 1%; Standard Oil of Oil 48%, up 1; United States October 26 reduction was \$151,900,000. Steel 84%, up 1; Houston Oil 81%, off Showing the result that would have

CHICAGO MARKETS

Since January 7 reporting members banks show a reduction of \$1,968,300, or about 15 per cent. For first yesterday and closing prices were somewhat higher, with December at 1,12% and July at 103%. three months of the year loans were somewhat higher, with December at reduced \$744,320,000. For the last 1.08, May at 1.12% and July at 103%. three the reduction was only \$158,-264,000. It would be natural for December delivery closing at 46%. shrinkage to continue during first May at 52% and July at 54%. Prothree months of the year when business is at its low ebb, but with the barley 58a, December rye 81% b, May coming of spring many bankers ex-pect loans to expand. During crop-ber lard 8.55, January lard 8.52, March to state ... 24,500,000 24,600,000 26,600,000 moving. loans normally expand to lard 8.75. May lard 8.95b, January ribs ank rate % 5% 5% 6 meet demands from rural districts. 7.52b, May ribs 7.77

BRITISH COMMERCE

First Week of December Ex- Exports for October Less Than Same Month Last Year but Have Been Improving Steadily Ever Since Last March

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England-The stagnation in both home and overseas trade was reflected in the British Board of Trade returns for the month of October, the figures for which compared with those of a year ago show a huge falling off. The exports for October however, make distinctly encouraging reading, as they are the highest recorded since March. It will be seen from the following table that a progressive improvement has taken place

	1920	1921
lay	.£166,414,032	£86,308,30
une	. 170,265,687	88,182,48
uly	. 163,126,786	80,757,17
ugust	. 153,343,305	88,581,04
eptember	. 152,757,136	87,118,50
ctober	. 149,631,058	84,741,85
EX	PORTS	
(ay	119,319,422	43,088,41
une	. 116,352,350	38,152,23
uly	. 137,451,904	43,172,39
	. 114,903,335	51,346,30
eptember	117,455,913	\$5,247,57
ctoher	119 985 474	.00 00E 970

IMPORTS

since June, last:

. The largest reduction among the imetting considerable new merchandise articles mainly manufactured are less raw cotton and cotton waste, £3,811,-183, and wool raw and waste, and woolen rags, £3,899,941. The only item in which there is an increase Little Schuylkill Navigation Rail- coal, the rise being £13,603. Under

> Iron and steel and manufactures thereof contribute £2,-041,604 to this total, while qils, fats and resins manufactured add another The export of articles wholly or mainly manufactured is down by £45,-373,386, the outstanding declines being cotton varns and manufactures £15. 782,582, fron and steel and manufac tures thereof £7.571.437, and woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures £5,921,464. Coal is largely responsible for the falling off under the head

tock of December 21.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, £1,211,659. Food, etc., showed a decline

For the 10 months ended October the nual of \$1.50, payable January 1 to stock of December 12 total imports were £912,467,645, which was £738,345,294 less than that for a similar period last year when the total was £1,650,812,939. On the exports side for the same periods the reduction is £538.646.820, the comparative fig. ures being £580,926,690 for the past

first 10 months of 1920. The reexports during last October with £16,133,560 a year ago, a falling Certainteed Products, quarterly of off 25,747,946. For the 10 months 1%% on both first and second pre- the figures for 1921 are £88,025,282 and for 1921 £196,592,042, a decline of £108,566,760.

AMERICAN PINE FOR REBUILDING FRANCE

MEMPHIS. Tennessee-Negotiations are under way for the sale by southern pine interests, to the French Govern-STRONG AND ACTIVE of pine lumber valued at between \$7,-000,000 and \$8,000,000, according to an announcement at a meeting here of southern yellow pine producers. Arrangement for the financing is practically the only problem. Under proposal the lumber would be delivered in France at the rate of about 80,000,000 feet per annum for the next three years for use in rebuilding the devastated sections of that country.

NEW YORK ISSUE TO MORGAN & COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York-The \$55,-000,000 stock issue of the city of New York has been awarded to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. at their bid of 103,407.

Controller Craig said that the price obtained for the stock is the best received by the city for a 41/2 per cent issue in recent years. It with the July 12, 1917, offering, when \$47,500,000 50-year corporate stock

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Thurs. Wed. Parity

into making an offering."

Sterling	\$4.18	\$4.18%	\$4.8665
Francs (French)	.07961/2	.0813	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0773	.0782	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	*.1942	.1928	.1930
Lire	.04541/2	.04631/	.1930
Guilders	.2640	.3630	.4020
German marks	.005314	008534	.2380
Canadian dollar	.92%	.923	
Argentine pesos	.3284	.3225	.4245
Drachmas (Greek)	.0425	.0420	.1930
Pesetas	.1500	.1505	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2460	.2450	.2680
Norwegian kroner.	.1515	.1514	2680
Danish kroner	1930	1970	2680

RECONSTRUCTING FRENCH VILLAGES

Plebiscite Shows Little Oppos tion to the Use of German Man-Power and Material in the Devastated Districts

ents Destroyed

guments Destroyed
it will be observed that not only
dorlites are obtained but something
a unanimity is expressed. These
lages may be taken as typical. In
ly one of them is a majority reded against German labor. In only
to other cases are less than 70 per
nt of the inhabitants in favor of imdiate reconstruction. There is one
lage where three-quarters of the inbitants ask for the adoption of the
office. For the rest overwhelming
foritles ranging from 90 to 99 per
nt declare for rebuilding, no matter
what means. It is 'nossible, say
those who have organized this imreant plebiscite, that reconstitution
all be effected without German coloration.

New Possibilities Opened Up

As there is complete accord between a associations which represent the abitants and the German technians, between the French and the rman trade unionists, and as it has an proved to the Minister of berated Regions that the scheme is

Telephonic wireless connection was also established with the little Danish island of Christianso, in a distant corner of the Baltic. The conversation of 2024. Today there are 990 interested in 309—90 working the constructed is 309—90 working was occasionally interrupted by the Swedish wireless coast stations, with their 600-inch wave length against the 700-inch Danish, but if the latter is increased this drawback will, it is expensed. The cost which in 1914 would have been 7,500,000 francs is today 13,750,000 francs.

With regard to the other communes here were before the war 1717 institutes, of whom 718 have returned, the number of houses to be rebuilt is 25—278 working-class houses, 100 armhouses, and 44 villas. The prevar price would have been 5,800,000 rancs. Today the price is 26,160,000 rancs.

The point to remark is that there will be no profits of any kind for any-ody if the scheme is carried out. The learnan workers will be paid by the rovernment of their country and the repeases will be credited to Germany. The inhabitants will have to abandon hat part of the indemnity to which hey are entitled in so far as it is applied to the reconstruction of buildings. The last hesitations of the rench Government are being broken lown. The pressure of the inhabitants, who, after all, are the people hiefly interested, does not permit of my further proseras.

ption" of Ruined Con At the same time Raymond Poincaré
CHAS. W. DOWNING
Shirts : Nothwar : Roiley : Pajamas
sign which has been conducted for see Asylum Street

Retel Gasde Bidg

the past 18 months in the 75 départe-ments of France which were un-touched by the war, in favor of 2209 communes of the devastated regions which had asked that they should be

No fewer than 74 départements have fully responded and have "adopted" 1820 of the ruined communes. Twenty-three million francs have been subscribed by the départements, by the municipalities, or by private

persons.

In England and in America there the demand for the thinks also been a generous adoption of French communes. No doubt the effect of the econstruction of French villages, by Derman man-power and material will tave to be undertaken, but there is to be registered a certain amount of oposition of interested persons who enlaws to be undertaken, but there is reasoned as estain amount of oposition of interested persons who enlaws to be undertaken, but there is to comparatively small when the needs are considered but as a manifestation these figures may be contained to delay the project. It will be remembered that Mr. Loucheur are brought to the attention of many who would otherwise remain indifferent. A list was drawn up proposing to the adoptions in accordance of German workers.

The plebiscite which has been ormanised privately would seem to be unclusive. The figures which are eight entire of departments have adopted of the more than half of the communes assigned to them. Only 13 syspartments have adopted less than half. Some extension of the system is now winder consideration. The communes which have adopted other communes which have adopted the profe

TRAFFIC IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office WINDSOR, Ontario-A severe blo to the liquor expert trade was dealt by Judge Gundy in Wellvering his verdict in a police court action against one of the "export companies" re-cently granted charters by the Dominion Government. According to the judgé's ruling, chartered export companies in Windsor and along the border can no longer export liquor unless they have been granted also a license to store liquor. Judge Gundy license to store liquor. Judge Gundy registered a conviction against the Essex Export Company and imposed the minimum fine of \$200 and costs. The charge had been laid following the selzure of a consignment of liquor which was bound for a point in the United States. The judgment will have a far-reaching effect, inasmuch as the dozen or more liquor ware-

is a large of the argument that the populations are against the introduction of German labor. It is this regument which has served the politicians and the horde of contractors, rehitects and intermediaries of all inds, who while impotent to bring clief, counted upon obtaining profits of a long time all to have endeaved to ascertain the real feelings of a long time all to have endeaved to ascertain the real feelings of the people have had not the slightest out that this final argument was ensults given above were obtained in pite of the opposition of influential efforces are not conclusing because the smells of judgment had not been insided to the inhabitants. But the uth is that these French families do appreciate the majesty of ruined mildings, and frankly declare their reference for houses constructed by the majesty of ruined still that the service of the company had a bonded warehouse. An application had been made to the Dominion Government for a bonded warehouse but this had not been granted. The Dominion Government for a bonded warehouse only to firms reference for houses constructed by the ontario Board of License Commissioners. The license for bended warehouse only to firms reference for houses constructed by the ontario Board of License Commissioners. The license for bended warehouse only to firms reference for houses constructed by the ontario Board of License Commissioners. The license for bended warehouse only to firms reference for houses constructed by the ontario Board of License Commissioners. The license for bended warehouse only to firms reference for houses constructed by the ontario Board of License Commissioners. The license for bended warehouse had been made to the Dominion powers the responsibility for saying who should have a warehouse license, and it was for the Dominion fovernment to kay who should be a followed to a provincial legistry to be a provincial legistry. The point at issue was whether of the point of the point of the point of the minimum fine of a constant will be obligated. license, and it was for the Dominion regions have been struck, not license, and it was for the Dominion on with what has been done, Government to say who should be

as with what remains to be done. The inhabitants are extremely discontented at having to pass the winter in inhospitable baraques. WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN NORTHERN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, from its European News Office COPENHAGEN, Denmark—An alto gether successful demonstration, of wireless telephony has just been held definition that the scheme is approved by the people affected, there hould now be no delay or difficulties. The district which is chosen for the lest operation—to which the inatitants of the rest of the devastated provinces turn their eager attention—a not of great importance in itself but the experiment succeeds it is eaving aside political complications which are always possible—bound to have the greatest influence upon the whole plan of reparations and-to open up new possibilities of the most important character. Five of the villages are grouped for this purpose together.

Telephonic wireless connection was also established with the little Danish are grouped for this purpose together. Telephonic wireless connection was also established with the little Danish

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EDUCATIONAL

A NEW IMPETUS IN SOUTHERN STATES

south. It is a bright day for es and aims of the best minds section of the United States opportunity to every high uate to have a college edu-

the number of high school gradu-es is directly due to the educational mpaign which got under way at the sinning of this century. A system public high schools was established coughout the state in 1908. The

wing Colleges

school educational expansion is of every other state in the south, ome to a lesser degree, in some to

But very gradually the ded the desired results. Within at two years practically every n the south has turned its attoward this, its most pressing a. Results have been forth-

ear or next two years larger than the teaching.

In its initial stages the scheme aimed only at producing a supply of these appropriations show these appropriations show these appropriations show the scope of the training provided is wide enough for the production of efficient teachers in the full curriculum of the schools. The number of men for the next two years. Louisiana provided a 2 per cent tax on the has provided a 2 per cent tax on the natural resources of the State, which will amount to over \$3,500,000 a year for four years, and is preparing to Over-Supply Not Likely nance after that time. The Arkansas State Legislature of 1921 raised the tax for the support of the university from 4-9 of a mill to 1 mill.

Same Story in All States

In Alabama the Legislature of 1919 peropriated \$115,000 for buildings and the annual support of the propriated \$712,000 for two new gs. During the past 10 years of for buildings has been fur-

have not yet been able ide sufficient funds for main-and building programs. In tates, however, the vision of onal leaders has provided the ovement for increased funds out doubt be successful.

orgia is a case in point. Here the of the university only eds, and at the present time an ex-neive campaign is being carried on the raising of a \$1,000,000 war mecampaign is being control of a \$1,000,000 war metund through the alumni. The ity expects not only to raise amount, but has taken steps ibt in the minds of the

ons has hardly equaled the in the number of students. In 1892 there were 176 stu-

university. Between 1905 and 1920 the attendance rose from 500 to 1500. The president of the university predicts, on the basis of the number of students now being turned away, that by 1927 there will be 3000 students there. The enrollment at the University of Georgia shows an increase from 644 in 1912 to 1262 in 1920. Statistics from other colleges in the south show a similar increase.

The increase in the teaching staffs of the comparatively high standard in academic attainments are ignorant of the environment in which children under their care will spend the bulk of their afterlives.

With regard to the training provided in the new colleges, comparisons of the same nature may be made. Though the course lasts only 20 months, the holidays are shortened so that the quantity of work done the has said, you must first

The increase in the teaching staffs amounts to the same total as that of of southern universities has kept pace with increased appropriations and increased enrollments. Not only have tables and a visit to one of the collarge numbers of professors been tables and a visit to one of the collarge numbers of professors been leges are sufficient to dispel any doubts as to the quality of the education provided. The course of study the universities to retain excellent instructors who otherwise would be lost tutors are generally university men of the colleges are sufficient.

A FORMER SERVICE MAN AS TEACHER

LONDON, England—An experiment in the recruitment of the teaching profession and in the training of the profession and in the training of the new entrants thus secured is now taking place in England in the form of a system whereby former service men of suitable caliber and attainments are being sent to training colleges provided by the Ministry of Labor with a view to fitting them for the work of teachers in primary schools. On action of former service men for various and the significance of this feature of their training.

It is interesting to note that associated with the authorities in this occupations, the Ministry of Labor work are members of the teaching profession. Representatives of the occupations, the Ministry of Labor conducted a survey of the employment openings suitable for them. In con-nection with this survey, and on ex-amination of the type of applicant for that there was a large number of ducational attainments to render them suitable for training for the teaching profession, which offered unusually good openings for subsequent employment. Apart from the flumber of former pupils of secondary schools who found themselves at the end of their war service without a civil carrier, there are recorded to be a larger than a proposal to be a larger than a civil carrier. career, there proved to be a large amount of suitable material amongst the best type of craftsmen who with atures have in some instances suitable general education would have appropriations for the next excellent qualifications for handicraft

strides in their educational clent teachers in the full curriculum of the schools. The number of men who are likely to enter the profession as a result of the schools. The number of men who are likely to enter the profession as a result of the scheme is sufficiently in addition. tenance. In addition it experiment, especially in two of its the State College of the profession and of the character of for the State College of the profession and of the character of the training necessary properly to the next two years. Louisiana equip him; on the other hand is the possibility of flooding the profession,

Class Teachers Federation and at they argue as follows:
meetings of the executive of the National Union of Teachers, the question admittedly below the level con-of a possible oversupply of teachers, sistent with the importance of their work and the needs of educated and which might prove inimical to the status and remuneration of the profession, has been much in debate. It has been replied, however, that the existing shortage is so great that the possibility of this result is remote. And with regard to the further point it is universally admitted that the sun that the that the average quality of the personnel of the profession is likely to be the educational system, and a sonnel of the profession is likely to be torious that for many years past the lowered, it has been pointed out that supply has been short, indicating that supply has been short, indicating that ough the new type of entrants and new methods of training differ from the old, they are certainly not

inferior to them.
It is this latter point, in fact, which is raising a discussion of much im-portance to those concerned with the steps to counter any forthcoming atsupply of good teachers. The whole tack on the standard of remuneration.

teachers have hitherto tack teachers have hitherto been selected in all its branches have welcomed thi and trained is being reviewed in the meeting as another stage in a move light of this new experience. It is ment which will ultimately have far maintained, and on good grounds, reaching results. The Times Educa maintained, and on good ground that the traditional methods of re-that the traditional methods of re-that the traditional methods of re-cruitment and training are not in all the fact that representatives of the cruitment and training are not in all the fact that representatives of the cruitment and training are not in all the fact that representatives of the cases and for all purposes the most efficient, and that the usual material rsity is fully aware of its available for the service has not

necessarily been the best.

The justification for this opinion r me-will be at once obvious when the The antecedents of the Ministry of Labor students are considered. That several years have usually elapsed since they were under the usual educational influences is not all to the bad. Durinnuences is not all to the bad. Dur-ing the intervening period these men have been learning in the severe-but stimulating school of life and experience. In the army, in the craftscampaign managers that the Georgia experience. In the army, in the craftsLegislature will appropriate this man's workshop, in the office, behind the counter and at the machine, they have come into contact with men and

Qualifications

and summer schools.

Cruited and trained. It is obvious, the various sections of the profession.

University of North Carolina and indeed inevitable, that the great and the cause of professional solidarity

increase. that the quantity of work done rease in the teaching staffs amounts to the same total as that of leaders have succeeded in prolim facilities for most of the chillim in the south. Today the leaders
taking steps that will enable the
a and girls who graduate from the
a schools to carry on their studies
to perfect themselves for the
lines of life.

The record of progress is one that
the southern states are proud of and
tion doubts as to the quality of the education provided. The course of study
covers a wide cultural range and the
tutors are generally universities
to northern and western universities.
The salaries of the presidents of
southern institutions have also been
substantially increased.

The record of progress is one that
the southern states are proud of and
tion. aubstantially increased.

The record of progress is one that the southern states are proud of and one in which they see good works just begun. They will push it on until education in that section of the country reaches the point where every graduate of a high school shall have the opportunity to blaze forth all that is within him. The educational renaissance in the south, like a bright opening of Erith College a college orthe people.

The record of progress is one that aptitude or inclination in any direction. At the Birmingham College a rural and agricultural bias has been given to the training, and some of the men will be suitable, after experience, for the headships of rural schools. At Hornsey the bias is regional, while at craft work. Within a few days of the opening of Erith College a college orthems, is burning into the hearts of the good violinists, a fact which or five good violinists, a fact which supports the argument that the stu-dents are not in the broad sense un-

A notable feature of the syllabus of the colleges is the stress on social ac-tivities outside the school and the part which can be played by the teacher in this sphere of work. The men are familiarized with the aims and conduet of the Boy Scouts and other or-Representatives of the profession. voice in the selection of the students and members of the executive of the

made helpful suggestions concerning the methods of training. They share the common opinion of all who have first-hand knowledge of the experi-ment that it contains elements which are destined to exercise a permanent influence upon the methods of selection and training of teachers.

union have visited the colleges and

THE SUBJECT OF ECONOMY, AGAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England - The economy committee which the British Govern ment has set up to overhaul public expenditure has recently turned its of all grades have become somewhat They fear that an attack may be made on the salaries which have only recently been stabilized as result of the work of the Burnham committees, and they are resisting i for reasons held in common by all sections of the profession. A joint meeting of the teachers' panels of the three Rurnham committees (primary dary and technical) has recently been held for the special purpose of taking joint action in defense of their position. In reply to the contention that teachers should share in the general downward movement of salaries and wages which is now

fundamental factor in the efficiency of the educational system, and it is nothe rewards attaching to the teachers career were not sufficient to fill the profession. In view of all the cumstances the teachers' organization

ment which will ultimately have farbeen appointed to serve with representatives of other teachers' organiza tions on the joint matriculation board of the five northern universities and of the University of Wales, and it pointed out in this connection that such appointments are indications of steadily growing tendency toward cooperation between the various branches of the profession on more or less formal lines. The four main types of education, primary, secondary, technical, and university, are sentially distinct entities; but they have more than sufficient common for closer cooperation than at present

The Teachers Registration Council at the University of Missouri.

They have gained a knowledge of the matter of the increase in the number of ints at the University of Kentucky

They have gained a knowledge of the status of the matter of the status of the profession, and the meeting at present under consideration carries the movement into the sphere of salaries. Almost every possessed by the average member of the profession as at present resulted and trained. It is obvious. is rendering invaluable services in this only 179 students in 1879, majority of teachers, especially those and enhancement of status is thus be after the reopening of the fresh from college, while they have ing advanced.

the point of view adopted by the com-mittee appointed to inquire into the position of English in the educational system of England. Their report has been issued recently by the Board of Education, and the center of their argument is that if English people would understand their conditions of life they must first understand their own language. That the committee speak with authority is evident when it is considered that Sir Henry New-bolt was the chairman, and that among the other members was Sir Arthur T. Quiller-Couch, professor of English literature at Cambridge University.

The faults of modern education are criticized in an introduction, and a basis laid for what the committee consider to be true education. In patrick, professor in education, Teach-later chapters their thesis is developed ers College, Columbia University, as in relation to the many aspects of na-tional life. It may be said at once that the report is written with a fucility and beauty of expression that

"I don't know but that I might detherein it is in contrast with many documents that are issued from "His on what we want to say here. If one Majesty's Stationery Office."

Failing in Scheme of Education The first complaint of the commissioners is that, when they came to examine into the position of English. in the national system, they found, to use their own simile, the stone invaluable, but the arch of education too faulty to admit it. Accordingly they were forced to rebuild and make the stone the keystone of the whole. In their opinion there is no general scheme of education in England, and a very poor appreciation of its real value as well as of the means of obtaining it. Education has been confined to privileged classes, with the result that it has widehed the chasm between different sections of the cominstead of realizing Matthew Arnold's ideal that "culture united No one who has abroad, in the more distant parts of the British Empire, can fail to be in pressed with the privileged position of many classes in England, so that the ancient universities, which should be the center of educational life, have bethe school of the wealthy, and too often the stepping stone to depart-mental work in offices on the state A deeper criticism still is urged;

that education has been too remote from life, and that too much stress has been laid on the strengthening of a child's reasoning faculties and not enough on the development of a living interest in the world around. Three main motives ought to influence the individual-a love of goodness, of for exact knowledge and art in the pupil. The art of literature, it is said, has been degraded in the public estimation instead of being regarded from the first as the most direct and lasting communication of experience by man to man. Or take another true criticism of present education. Art is frequently thought of as a knowledge of painting, music, or books instead of a deep and permeating influence that should bring each side, or manifestation, into that way, and through

one united whole, perpetuates, more and more ade-To attain this desired end it is pro-quately, the race experience. lish as an art, and that teachers should be imbued with a real love for literature such as could be communicated to the children. It must never be assumed for a moment that an appreciation of the language will come naturally, for it is a fine art and must be taught as a fine art. It is evident that, with such stress laid on English, the Latin and Greek classics will suffer. This is not due to any lack of appreciation on the part of the commissioners as to their value, but is the result of their con-clusion that English children should have their own language as the basis fundamentally English at the base, it would bridge the chasm that now separates classes in England.

Business Men and English. The report is equally interesting and instructive when it proceeds to discuss details. A number of letters were written to the directors of large businesses in England asking what value they placed on the teaching of Eng-The answers were very gratifying. Importance was laid on its value the general development of the lish, which has such a benumbing influence on young boys and girls who Who does not know those dreadful business letters that begin "I am in of a beautiful language. Further, it is justly said that education has industrial activities that occupy the lives of the majority in any modern civilization. This deficiency has been followed by the rise of technical education, which has aggravated the evil. Industrial education should, on the Such a statement shows at once how

control of the situation. In reply to this I say that we never had absolute for the true education of democracy fact. Some people shut their eyes to the deep understanding of modern needs in education. A summary can hardly do justice to the closely reasoned analysis of the report. If these ideas find their way at some futations of the control in the counts in learning, and we must date into of individuality national sducation has departed. This report is an at-tempt to restate the case from the ideas find their way at some future date into a coordinated system of edu-cation in England, the people will be nearer the understanding that education ought to prepare them to meet worthily the experiences of human

THE PROJECT **METHOD**

Previous articles on the project metho appeared in The Christian Science Monito on October 21 and November 11, 1921.

ecially for The Christian Science Monito BOSTON, Massachusetts-"I do not believe in lecturing as a method of teaching," says Dr. William H. Kil-In patrick, professor in education, Teach-"I don't know but that I might de-

vote profitably a moment to the lecture as a means of teaching. It bears is going to learn anything, it means that he is going to work along that line. His learning comes as a result of what he does. Accordingly, I be-lieve that lecturing is rather limited in its opportunities. What I, myself, do with regard to classes is to give out questions in advance. Those questions are studied in small discussion groups, and then the class comes together in a large group, and we dischance to say everything I want to not lecturing. In the long run, it is not the business of the teacher to do the work for the pupil. And that is learn anything is by practicing that

too much done in lecturing. teacher. In order to get to the bot- purpose correctly under our care, so tom of it, let us consider what are that they can better and better choos called fundamental factors in the against the time when they will leave educative process. On the one hand us. In other words, we must give we have the child, immature, relatively ignorant—if you want to use well as for the present, practice in such terms—but with possibilities, and purposing." with very decided tendencies toward activities. On the other hand, we have the experience that the race has had in the past, accumulated through conditions, approved with limitations. The child is active, but not as yet possessed of this race experience.

Control of Race Experience

"The activity of the child, if it is to be fruitful and proper, will be such that the child continually imbibes more and more of this race experience, and gets more and more control over truth, and of beauty, which are attained by developing the ability to purpose aright, and infusing a with the active child as he is.

"Guiding the activity of the child of in the educative process is a process of continual utilization of, and preparation for, this race experience. teacher is the intermediary in this process. It is the teacher who must guide! I use the term teacher in the broad sense; it might be parent or any of the leaders of childhood. The teacher steers, manages, directs, guides the process of selection so that he child goes this way rather than

"From this point of view, those peoposed that the technique of literature "From this point of view, those peo-grammar and philosophy—should be ple are wrong to say that all we have to do is to trust to the child and his impulses. His impulses include all manner of actions. There must be this selecting agency. The selecting is not necessarily done by the teacher. The whole situation selects. child must learn how to use a chair. The very chair itself selects what you are going to do with it. You could not use the chair for sitting purposes if you placed it in certain sitions. The actual implements of civilization do a large part of the selection and the mere observation of people using those articles is suficient to determine the usage, so that the process of selection is partly inherent in the situation itself. have then the child, the race experience, the selection from among the child's activities in the light of the race experience, and the teacher to guide the process.

Practice in Right Direction

"All that I have said so far is com monplace, but it is necessary for us to see the intimate and fundamental relationship. Let me repeat what I said earlier. Learning takes place only in connection with responding.
If we give the child an appreciation intelligence, and strong condemnation of the beautiful, the child must rewas forthcoming of commercial Eng- spond in appreciation. If we wish child to learn how to stand, there is no other way than through standing. go to correspondence colleges to With the selection of the better ways learn the rudiments of office training, of standing, and the rejection of the worse ways, he learns to stand properly. If we wish him to enuncireceipt of your favor," "Yours to ate, there is no other way than hand," and other dreadful mutilations through enunciation. This is so obvious that I hesitate to mention it. And yet a great dear of our education goes too remote from the commercial and on as if it were not true; goes on as though by keeping a child from anything long enough he would learn how to do the right thing. That I wish to deny, totally, fundamentally, absolutely. Learning, so far as we can see, comes only and exactly by contrary, be humanized until the literature of drama, poetry and prose is faction. There must be practice with as free of the factory as it was in satisfaction to the learner. Some of the common life of the middle ages.

The trend of the whole argument is that education must endeavor to en- I am the one to decide on the satistic individuality, and that the teaching of English on broad lines is the the teacher. Whether we like it or best means of attaining this ideal, not, it is the child's satisfaction that counts in his learning. As soon as sentatives of the Ministry of Labor are far from the ideal of the enrichment you say that, you may argue that you to attend the meetings.

siducation have given up some of your absolute MEN AND TEACHING

ctivity of the child practicing along the lines of the race experience with satisfaction, those are the absolutely necessary ways for learning anything. Our part is indirect, . The child's part is direct. It is our business to stand aside and to stimulate. The learning and the activity are the child's. Our action is indirect, not direct.

Four Steps

"I wish now to go a little further. Any purposeful activity has at least follows: (1) to purpose; (2) to plan; He executes the plan. He then judges, more or less adequately, whether he has attained his purpose. Our task is to determine the place of the teacher, Let us take up these steps in turn.

"Have you ever, known a child brought up very nicely at home; father or mother, at home, always deciding everything for that child? The time comes when the child leaves home and goes to college, to the city for busipess. Up to that time no decision has ever been made by himself. He is suddenly thrown face to face with the making of purposes. Such a child sometimes goes to pieces. He has had

no practice in the choice of purposes.
"These children under our care in school will eventually leave us and become self-directing. They are going, in time, to make their own Whether those choices are good or bad, they are going to make them. It matters very much, it matters supremely, whether they make If the time is coming good choices. when they are going to choose for thing, then I see no escape from say-"Let us turn to the place of the ing that these children must learn

SUPERVISION OF BOYS AND CIRLS WHO WORK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England-Much doubt and the Labor Ministry or the education they will perhaps flock back to the authorities should be responsible for the supervision of juvenile employ-This uncertainty such ment in England. has now, however, been removed as subjected to petty criticisms or be the result of an official investigation obliged to submit to every whim and conducted by Lord Chelmsford. His desire that John's and Mary's parents report has been adopted by the Board may choose to direct at them. A of Education, and local education teacher can serve no more masters authorities have been requested to act upon its recommendations. Over 300,000 boys and girls leave the

public elementary schools in England from the bodies established to deal with the choice of employment for fession. A teacher also resents These bodies hitherto have been of two types: (a) Javenile ad-Choice of employment committees act- interference from those who have ing as sub-committees of local education authorities. These are estabchiefly by the education service, certain payments being made by the Ministry of Labor. Efforts have repeatedly been made to insure cooperation between the interested parties and to lay down rules of administration. interests involved are both industrial different points of view. Moreover. local authorities are averse from sharing responsibility with a "No live man or woman expects to go government, department, other than through life without being subjected

Lord Chelmsford takes the view that the employment of juveniles should be primarily considered from the point of view of their educational interests and permanent careers rather than from that of their immediate earning capacities. At the same time he points out that between the ages of 14 and 18 juveniles occupy a debatable ground which both educational and industrial interests are present but neither is paramount. The two parties educationists point to their intimate nized as leaders in the community and capacity of the juvenile, the industrialedge of industrial conditions. Lord Chelmsford is of opinion that there is no inherent reason why either the and beyond need contact with real local education authority or the Min- men. This can be obtained only as istry of Labor should not perform the public opinion desires. Public opinion work with complete efficiency, and seeing that the difficulties which have fore its accomplishment, seems imposarisen have been mainly local he pro- sible. Public opinion can bring men poses a local solution. His scheme, back into the teaching profession which now becomes that of the Board of Education, is that the local authorities should be given the option of and social statistics in Ohio State Unitaking full control of this work in the versity have been assisting in the localities, the Ministry of Labor to making of a survey of the unemploy-take charge where the education au-

scially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-A protest bearing upon a certain lack of esteem for the school-teacher, to the effect that men are consequently discouraged from entering the teaching profession, is presented by one Massa chusetts educator as follows:

"Every educator who is successful must be, an optimist, but as he looks at the situation as it concerns getting men back into the classroom, the prospect requires the most far-seeing of visions. Why aren't men par-ticularly interested in entering the field of teaching?

"In most of the articles that one reads on this subject the matter of and may have four steps, as the small financial returns occupies s: (1) to purpose; (2) to plan; a prominent place in the discussion. execute; (4) to judge. A child Let us disregard this here and assume has a purpose. He plans to carry it perhaps that one must be the type who is willing to make a financial sacrifice merely because he considers a call to teaching a call to duty for the youth of the land. There er reasons why men 'shy' at any

suggestions that tend to influence them to become teachers. "One reason for the lack of response

in this matter is due to the popular conception of the teacher's job. Business men, particularly, seem to think that any fatrly well educated man can teach. Many of these gentlemen go back to earlier years and remember that they earned money for college expenses by teaching. forunate to get away with it. those whom they taught learned much they were fortunate too. Of course of these men were fairly good teachers.

A Man-Size Undertaking

"But the mere fact that the opinion does prevail-that anyone can teachbelittles the profession. What real live man wants to tackle as a life job something that anyone can do? We are, unfortunately, inclined to accept such general opinions as representative. Men must be made to realize that teaching is a 'man-size' business. Popular opinion expressed broadcast s the only way to bring this about.

"Parents are very free in expressing their slient disregard of the teachers of their children as they may meet them in a social way. This is a harsh affront to the teachers' self-respect because the man who is very largely responsible for the education of these children is in every way human. If he lacked less human characteristics than he has he would likely not be in the profession. Nobody would want him there.

confusion have existed as to whether attitude of the public towards them "When men can see a change in the classroom. They are willing to help all deserving students realize an aim as getting into college. But there is no reason why they should be than can most men and do so calmly. At least, a teacher with a backbone can't and he is the kind that we want

as the instructor of our youth. "A business man would resent havand Wales each year, and of these a ing a public school teacher come into large and increasing number seek help his office to tell him how to run his business. Teaching is a skilled procompetent suggestions from those who advise and comment merely as their visory committees appointed and main- opinion dictates. Men are needed as tained by the Ministry of Labor; be-teachers who know their jobs and who ing established in 130 areas. (b) know it well enough to protest against they know that they can be let alone lished in 100 areas, and are maintained to work out their own plans and ideas. They do not care to be obliged to follow the dictates of boys and girls

and their parents. A Straight Road

"Taxpayers pay the teacher's sal-Unfortunately, however, the existence ary and because of it they seem to of dual responsibility has led to coh- feel that he is subject to them. True, flicts between certain local education he becomes somewhat of a public authorities and the Ministry of Labor servant and is glad to do so but pub which have seriously jeopardized the lie servants must follow a fairly success of this important service. The straight road if they are to get anywhere. Men who are capable of and educational, and the two types of thinking for themselves will not be committee approach the matter from drawn into work where so many seem to feel obliged to help out in the accomplishment of their duties.

that by which they are normally to knocks. Teachers get their share.

They could endure these if those who give them could but realize that they have no right to strike as they The teacher is not always right but the possibilities that he is, are great enough to warrant much consideration in his favor. Men must be assured of fair consideration if they come back to the teaching ranks.

"Teaching must be generally regarded as a high-class and honorable profession if men are to be attracted by it. The law requires trained men claim this ground as their own; the and those who succeed there are recogmowledge of the character and are generally highly thought of. The men who succeed in teaching are enists to the importance of wide knowl- titled to the same considerations both socially and economically.

"Boys and girls of high school age can accomplish that which often, be-

Classes and instructors in economic divided into districts, each student being given a certain area to canvass.

HOME FORUM THE

Browning's Talk

Browning's talk had not much in- Written for The Christian Science Monitor

from the level of sordidness, for good of such offences.

Browning, living in the world the everyday life he did, refused with perfect unaffectedness to accept incense or to assume poses or privileges as a poet. At the same time the poet was never far to seek in him, and with equal unaffectedness would come to the front readily on occasion. If the talk ran that way he would quote passages from the English poets, oftenest relatively unknown passages, with powerful effect, for his failure of memory in regard to his own works by no means extended itself to those of others. His memory was well stored with all kinds of eccentric matter, and among the earlier English poets with examples of those whose work most resembled his own by quaintness and toughness of thought.

When asked to read poetry of his are allowed the followed and good only is the continual operation of love, embracing all good, what a glow of gratitude fills the heart! One realizes that the solution of every problem, the healing of every ill, lies in gaining a better understanding of this "good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

To recognize that God's will toward the continual operation is good and good only is

when asked to read poetry of his own in any house or in any company where he could count on intelligent sympathy. Browning was always ready to do so. His utterance was flexible and dramatic, very different from that of Tennyson or Rossetti and such other poets as have preferred in reading their own verses to adopt and sustain one key or another of chanting monotone. His voice, virile above the composite of the composite of the claim to existence and expression. It is a negation, devoid of any real activity. Law or power. It always recoils the content of the company to the carried the composite of the claim to existence and expression. It is a negation, devoid of any real activity. stain one key or another of chant-monotone. His voice, virile above

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER ed 1908 by Mary Baker Edd;

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITO

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catered at second-class rates at the Post ce at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance mailing at a special rate of postage pro-d for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 7, authorized on July 11, 1918.

One Year....\$9.00 Six Months...\$5.00 Three Months.\$3.00 One Month...\$1.10 Single copies 5 cents

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and Christian Science literature, THE CHESTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, SER HERSOLD BER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, ME CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Good Will

he was rightly called Christ Jesus. He revealed God, infinite Love, to the world, and he proved by his healing Browning's talk had not much intellectual resemblance to his poetry.

That is to say, it was not apt to be specially profound or subtle; still less was it ever entangled or obscure. . . . (The mere act of writing seemed to have a peculiar effect on him, for I have known him manage to be obscure even in a telegram.) Rather his style in talk was straightforward, plain, was even come to be recognized compileration.

ing monotone. His voice, virile above all things, was strong and inclining to the strident; but in passages which called for it it had accents of the most moving tenderness. One reading in especial which I remember as bringing out such tenderness was that of the Pompilia section of "The Ring and the Book." Another reading almost equally moving was of "Andrea del Sarto"; which in one case he followed up by way of contrasting with the long tramping measures, duly stressed by his foot stamping vigorously in time, of his Greek battle-poem. "I etlos."—"Memories and Notes," Sir Sidney Colvin.

Is a negation, devoid of any real activity. Iaw or power. It always recoils ty, law or power. It always recoils to the divine with so mything but its own destruction. The good will which is simply the divine will is expressed to all men alike. It considers not at all human deserving or undeserving. Has one apparently been injured by another's thoughtlessness or lack of integrity? Human sense may whisper that we shall repay inconsideration with inconsideration, wrong with wrong. The teaching of Christian Science, however, reverses all this. It reveals the fact that God, Principle, the only cause and creator, is infinite Love, and that and creator, is infinite Love, and that His entire creation reflects and expresses the divine nature. Therefore the exercise of good will becomes incumbent upon us when we have glimpsed the reality of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.
The expression of anything else but this denies the allness of God, and postulates another creator, another mind which is capable of expressing a will

> When Christ Jesus said to his disciples, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you, and persecute you, and persecute with all due regard for Indian suswith all due regard for Indian suswent on to add, "That ye may be the went on to add, "That ye may be the a Letter to me directed to a certain of the favorite art of the public.
>
> The negotiations were carried out with all due regard for Indian suswent on to add, "That ye may be the letter D, enclosing a small but cheerful area between. . . The artist is extremely unequal in his plain, but not mean, through the favorite art of the public.
>
> The censures passed upon Jan Steen are not entirely unjustifiable. The artist is extremely unequal in his plain, but not mean, through the favorite art of the public.
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> The censures passed upon Jan Steen are not entirely unjustifiable. The artist is extremely unequal in his plain, but not mean, through the favorite art of the public.
>
> The censures passed upon Jan Steen are not entirely unjustifiable. The artist is extremely unequal in his plain, but not mean, through the favorite art of the public.
>
> The negotiations were carried out with all due regard for Indian susceptibilities. Governor Chambers, resplendent in the uniform of a provided to a certain of the favorite art of the public.
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> The negotiations were carried out with all due regard for Indian susceptibilities. Governor the public of the favorite art of the public.
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> The negotiations were carried out which you enter porticoes shaped into the favorite art of the public.
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> The negotiations were carried out which you enter porticoes shaped into the favorite art of the public.
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> The negotiations were carried out the favorite art of the public.
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> The artist is extremely unequal in his favorite art of the public.
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> The negotiations were carried out the favorite art of the public.
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> The negotiations were carried out the favorite art of the public.
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> The negotiations were carried out the favorit

other than that of Love.

laneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Disdown all barriers, bring health and Number like Fagots in the muster

Surely never was good will ex-Surely never was good will expressed in any life as it was in the life of Christ Jesus. It is written of him that he "went about doing good."

This, of course, was because there was sething but good in his heart for all beart for all the scholar, and did not know at lowa was organized as a Territory, in 1846 it was admitted as a State; in a Grotto or a Library.

From my looking into the Books, I found there were some few which the given territorial organization with Lady had bought for her own use, but soundaries extending westward to the most most of them had been got to. nothing but good in his heart for all that most of them had been got to-mankind. It was inevitable that this gether, either because she had heard

The Powerful Epic of the West

The Black Hawk War opened a new

nance of 1787; every foot of its soil was included in some one of the five thriving, democratic commonwealths that had taken their places in the Union on a common basis with the older States of the East and the South.

Pliny's Villa Near

Both of them are sandy in places.

which makes it a little heavier and

others extending over broad meadows.

where numerous flocks and herds of

ter has driven from the mountains,

fatten in the spring warmth, and on

the rich pasturage. My villa is of a convenient size without being ex-

pensive to keep up. The court-yard in front is plain, but not mean, through

which you enter porticoes shaped into the form of the letter D, enclosing a

seashore: so that when there is a

south-west breeze, it is gently washed

with the waves, which spend themselves at its base. On every side of

this hall there are folding-doors or

and the two sides of three different

seas, as it were: from the back you

the area; and from another point you

and distant mountains beyond. On the

ters and family gymnasium, which is

those which bring on clouds, but the

be read too often. Next to this

ature, and distribute to all parts of

this room the heat they receive. The rest of this side of the house is ap-

propriated to the use of my slaves and

freedmen; but most of the rooms in

it are respectable enough to put my

guests into. . . . The "gestatio" is bordered round with box, and where

Next the "gestatio," and running along inside it is a shady vine-plantation,

the path of which is so soft and easy

to the tread that you may walk bare-

foot upon it. The garden is chiefly

planted with fig and mulberry trees.

to which this soil is as favorable as

that is decayed, with rosemary:

look through the portico

see the middle court, the portico and

cattle, which the severity of the win-

view which is just as pleasant: two apartments run round the back part of it, the windows of which look out [A letter from Pilny the Younger] the are surprised that I am so fond of my Laurentine, or (if you prefer which, from its great length, 'you chapter in the history of the Northwest. The soldiers carried to their
ceased to be a boundary. A magnifihomes remarkable stories of the richwest and Northwest had been opened with the beauty of the villa, the adwest and Northwest had been opened with the beauty of the villa, the adiences of this situation, there is one mess and attractiveness of the northern west and Northwest had been opened with the beauty of the villa, the adcountry, and the eastern newspapers to; the frontier had been pushed far vantages of its situation, and the exprinted not only detailed accounts of out upon the plains of Minnesota and the several expeditions but highly lows. Decade after decade the powcolored descriptions of the charms of erful epic of westward expansion, shot the region. Books and pamphlets by through with countless tales of heroin town, I can pass my evenings here take the setter the attention and the vantages of its situation, and the exdrawback, and that is, the want of tensive view of the sea-coast. It is running water; but then there are
only seventeen miles from Rome; so wells about the place, or rather
that when I have finished my business springs, for they lie close to the surthat when I have finished my business springs, for they lie close to the surthat when I have finished my business that we had a searling to the coast is remarkable; for dig

have their separate organs in the parliament of a great country. There should be some means of bringing in active, able young men, who would submit to the labor of business from the stimulus of honor and wealth. Others should be there, expressly to speak the sentiments, and defend the interests of the executive. Every popular assembly must be grossly imperfect, that is not composed of such heterogeneous materials as these. Our own parliament may perhaps contain within itself too many of that species of representatives, who could never have arrived at the dignity under a pure and perfect system of election; but, for all the practical purposes of government, amidst a great majority fairly elected by the people, we should always wish to see a certain number of the legislative body representing interests very distinct from those of the people.-Sidney Smith, 1803.

Let Others Sing the Country's Charm

Let others sing the country's charm The whispering trees, the tangled

The perfume-burdened air, the trills Of lark and nightingale; the wain, That homeward brings the scented hay,

When evening's peace absorbs the day. . .

These London pavements, low'ring Store secrets, on mine heart that

fall More curious far, than earth or air By country paths can make appear.

-Selwyn Image

SCIENCE HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U. S. A. Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

went in a telegram.) Rather his style in talk was straightforwand, plains and straight

"The Music Lesson," by Jan Steen

to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, were purchased. . . . "God has built a higher platform of

Addison Views a

went on to add, "That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and send-on the evil and on the good, and send-on the evil and on the good, and send-on the maketh his sun to rise of "Leonora," and as it contained on the good, and send-on the good the go eth rain on the just and on the unjust." Matters of Consequence, desired me chiefs presented themselves, arrayed larly passed off as originals. There Here is the test of all good will. It to deliver it with my own Hand. Acproves the infinite love of God for all cordingly I waited upon her Ladyship leggings, with full paraphernalia of drawn, so inharmonious in coloring alike. When reviled it does not revile pretty early in the Morning, and was paint, feathers, beads, and elaborately and unpleasing in tone, the motive again. When smitten it never smites desired by her Woman to walk into In return. No amount of seeming her Lady's Library, till such time as freely, although through the enforced rarely find their counterpart among coldness or disdain nor even of what she was in a Readiness to receive me. harangued for hours not only upon Added to this, his motives are often may apparently be intentional wrong. The very sound of a "Lady's Library" can turn it from its divine purpose, or gave me a great Curiosity to see it; check its ministry of love. Its mission is to bless and heal, and it Lady came to me, I had an Opportu- called upon to surrender to the white to become illustrative. But a just and acknowledges no precedent but that nity of turning over a great many of man, but upon the moon and stars and On page 12 of her book, "Miscel- her Books, which were ranged to- rain and hail and wind, all of which gether in a very beautiful Order. At were alleged to be more attractive coverer and Founder of Christian Scithe end of the Folios (which were and beneficent in Iowa than anywhere ence, writes in a wonderful article of China placed one above another Indians some good advice, urging entitled, "Love Your Enemies," "We in a very noble Piece of Architecture. should measure our love for God by The Quartos were separated from the should measure our love for God by The Quartos were separated from the our love for man; and our sense of Octavos by a Pile of smaller Vessels, supporting, and, in general, to "be a similar opinion, and A. Bredius calls has a vieting supporting, and, in general, to "be a similar opinion, and A. Bredius calls has a vieting supporting, and, in general, to "be a similar opinion, and A. Bredius calls has a vieting supporting, and in general, to "be a similar opinion, and A. Bredius calls has a vieting supporting the original credit to the country." When every him "the greatest genre painter of distant and agreeable. The angle ence to God,-fulfilling the law of The Octavos were bounded by Dishes Love, doing good to all; imparting, so of all Shapes, Colors and Sizes, which far as we reflect them, Truth, Life, were so disposed on a wooden Frame, and Love to all within the radius of that they looked like one continued our atmosphere of thought." Could Pillar indented with the finest Strokes spring; and the opening brought at in this high praise: he is too much, good will be defined with greater clar- of Sculpture, and stained with the ity? Indeed in this entire article Mrs. greatest Variety of Dyes. That Part acted scores of times in the great West vention and the motive often interest during succeeding decades—the bor- him more than the pictorial present-Science, which is love, love not dependent upon human deserving, but that love which is the inevitable result of an apprehension of God as Principle and of man as His image and likeness. This is the good will which an understanding of Christian which an understanding of Christian of His Reception of Plays and Pamphlets, ders of the new district lined, on the ment. But still he is occasionally as warmth has gone out of the piace. Adjoining this angle is a room forming greatest of the Dutch genre painters. At the same time he exercises a personal charm as a many-sided, highly are contrived a sort of cases, containing and other loose Papers, was enclosed on the new district lined, on the ment. But still he is occasionally as warmth has gone out of the piace. Adjoining this angle is a room forming greatest of the Dutch genre painters. At the same time he exercises a personal charm as a many-sided, highly are contrived a sort of cases, containing a collection of authors who can never be read too often. Next to this which an understanding of Christian odd Figures in China Ware. In the armed with torches, axes, stakes, and Science makes possible, and as it permidst of the Room was a little Japan every sort of implement for the laying meates the minutize of human affairs. Table, with a Quire of gilt Paper upon cut of claims with all possible speed; misunderstandings will vanish, all that it, and on the Paper a little Silver by daybreak, many scores of families is harsh and unyielding will melt Snuff-box made in the Shape of a "squatting" on the best pieces of away, and mutual consideration and little Book. I found there were sev- ground which they had been able to cooperation will take their place. The eral other Counterfeit Books upon the reach; innumerable disputes, with a good will which is the reflection of upper Shelves, which were carved in general readjustment following the the divine Mind will eventually break Wood, and served only to fill up the intervention of the government surwell-being to mankind, and establish Regiment. I was wonderfully pleased harmonious relationships the world over.

with such a mixt of Furniture, as per Mississippi Valley is briefly told over.

seemed very suitable both to the Lady by a succession of dates. In 1838 and the Scholar, and did not know at

and sorrow and sighing flee away. On | Pennsylvania and Ohio. Lands were page 226 of the textbook of Christian rapidly surveyed and placed on sale, Science, "Science and Health with Key and surviving Indian hunting-grounds

> decorated war clubs. Oratory ran the beautiful meadows, the running homes, to be industrious and self-

the treaty was solemnly signed.

The marvelous progress of the upwas organized as a Territory;

Thus the Old Northwest had arrived

Jan Steen

It is probably more difficult to form longer by carriage, but short and easy a correct judgment of Jan Steen than on horseback. The landscape affords To recount the successive purchases of any other artist of the Dutch plenty of variety, the view in some places being closed in by woods, in human rights, and He has built it on by which the Government freed Iowa diviner claims. These claims are not soil from Indian domination would be his characteristics in a few words, as made through code or creed, but in wearisome. The Treaty of 1842 with his art scintillates in the most varidemonstration of 'on earth peace, the Sauks and Foxes is typical. After a ous colors. It has been judged very good-will toward men.'"

wearisone. The Fresty of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the most variety of 1822 with a late statistical in the late s sojourn of hardly more than a decade differently at different times. By his in the Iowa country, these luckless contemporaries it was thought little folk were now persuaded to yield of, but from the eighteenth century, all their lands to the United States when Hogarth and Troost touched and retire to a reservation in Kansas. kindred notes, it has really become

in new blankets and white deerskin are pictures of his which are so badly occasionally so disagreeable, that we windows equally large, by means you have a view from the front forced, he so obviously strains after streams, the stately trees, and the humorous effect that he is inclined to pass the limits of the pictorial and well-weighed opinion will not be led astray by all this—and so too the courtyard, and out upon the woods verdict pronounced by the history of left hand of this hall, a little farther art has remained much the same. from the sea, lies a large drawing-Waagen says of him that "next to room, and beyond that, a second Rembrandt he was certainly the great- of a smaller size, which has one est genius among the painters of the window to the rising and another credit to the country." When every him "the greatest genre painter of distant and agreeable. The angle one had talked as much as he liked, the seventeenth century, one of the formed by the projection of the dinwittlest delineators of human follies, ing-room with this drawing-room re-The "New Purchase" was thrown the character painter par excellence." open to settlers in the following The weakness of the artist is hinted sun, and this forms our winter quarscenes of a kind destined to be reen- often even primarily, a poet; the insheltered from all the winds except clear sky comes out again before the Dutch masters.—"Great Masters of Dutch and Flemish Painting," by W. is a bedroom, connected to it by a raised passage furnished with pipes, which supply, at a wholesome temper-

Like Kinde Aprill Showres

Deeds from love, and words, that flow Foster like kinde Aprill showres; In the warme Sunne all things grow, Wholesome fruits and pleasant

flowres: All so thrives his gentle rayes Whereon humane love displayes.

Thomas Campion (written about 1613)

As Becomes You

Preach not to others what they it is averse to others. Here is a dinshould be the case with the man who them praised, or because she had seen at the goal set for it by the largeshould eat, but eat as becomes you, ing-room, which, though it stands
so fully apprehended the Christ that the Authors of them.—Joseph Addison. visioned men who framed the Ordiand be silent.—Epictetus.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1921

EDITORIALS

Admiral Jekyll and Commodore Hyde

THE attention given in the press to the exact figures of the naval ratio is perilously near fiddling while Rome is burning. In other words, the actual conflagration is in the department of submarines. This does not in the least mean that the question of the Mutsu is not an important one, but compared with the question of the outlawing of the submarines it is relatively unimportant. At the same time there is a growing feeling that the persistency of the Japanese is meeting with something more than its just reward. If they succeed in gaining the Mutsu, they must be gaining something outside Mr. Hughes' original plan, nor can this gain be dismissed as immaterial. If it could be, all the opposition to it, and all the weeks of negotiation over it, would have to be described as a great deal of cry over very little wool. But the fact is that the retention of the Mutsu is very far from being immaterial, as the Japanese well know. The whole drive of Mr. Hughes' proposals was against the capital ships, and the capital ship was sacrificed from the top and not from the bottom. Here, then, is an attempt to reverse this policy, to sacrifice from the bottom instead of the top. The most powerful ship the Japanese ssess is to be saved, so are two corresponding ships, the Washington and the Colorado, in the United States Navy, whilst Great Britain, not having built any such ships, is to be permitted to build two during the naval holiday. It can hardly be pretended that such an arrangement does not seriously modify the Hughes formula, even suppose the relative tonnage to be maintained. The relative tonnage divorced from other essentials need not necessarily amount to anything at all.

At the same time all of this when compared with the

stion of submarines amounts to comparatively little. The Mutsu, in the event of war, has rather less than no chance of reaching the Golden Gate or the Thames. The Washington and the Colorado have about as good a chance of reaching England or Japan. Whilst, as for the unbuilt Hoods, if the British are foolish enough to waste their money on them, they certainly will never reach the other side of the Atlantic or the Pacific in the event of war. As far as this goes it is equally true of the submarine cruiser, which some people seem to think could be made, like the Whitehead torpedo of the Comic Opera, to "bob up serenely" in American, British, or Japanese waters as the case may be. The under-seas cruiser might "bob up serenely" across the seas as the large German submarines did in American waters. But it would bob up without any fuel to take it home, and with the certainty of going down again, anything but serenely, or being towed to the enemy's nearest dockyard. The analogy of the British submarine cruiser, of the late war, is entirely fallacious. These cruisers were little more than a platform for a great gun intended to bombard the enemy's coast, disappearing between shots. They might possibly be used in a war between two such powers as France and England, with but a few miles of water between their coasts, but as seagoing vessels for attacking fleets, they may be said not to exist.

The actual submarine, the vessel which distinguished itself not by its fighting qualities but by its piratical tendency, in the late war, is the type of the German U-boat. The British Admiralty have compiled certain statistics to make this evident, showing how very little of a fighter the U-boat was and how much of a pirate. Therefore when, in spite of the experiences of the war, the officials of civilized nations go the length of declaring that the piratical lesson cannot be disregarded, because the nations which disregard it will be placed at the disadvantage they found themselves from 1916 to the armistice, those who know most about the U-boat horrors naturally protest that the time has come when civilization must protect itself against its own inventions. It is because Senator Borah realizes this that he wishes to go even beyond the British proposals with regard to submarines and to outlaw airplanes and poison gases. Everybody will be with him in his desire, but there are great difficulties, as nobody perhaps realizes better than himself; in the attempt to send these two monsters into exile. The submarine has no use in peace. It may be the forlorn hope of the fleet, but it is more likely to be the Captain Morgan of the seas. But the airplane and poison gas have their legitimate as well as their illegitimate aspect; each, in his way, is a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde.

When the airplane is not hovering over defenseless cities, dropping bombs into their midst, it is as legitimate a fighter as the submarine, maneuvering under a storm of shell, or sinking itself to avoid depth charges, in an attack on the capital ship. But the analogy ends here. The submarine is absolutely useless except for fighting, the airplane has its legitimate occupation, which, as the years go by, will be greater in the years of peace than in the years of war. Every day it takes passengers from city to city; every day it is engaged in carrying the mails; every day it is in greater demand for the transport of goods; and it is still in its childhood. To attempt to interfere with it would be useless. For the purpose of reconnoitering in war it is as legitimate as the use of cavalry; for the purposes of fighting its guns are no more illegitimate than those of field batteries. And yet, load it with bombs instead of parcels, turn it instead of over forts over the roofs of an undefended city, as again and again during the war it was turned over London and Paris, and you reach the horrors of the destruction of omnibuses crowded with workers returning home, or hospitals blown to pieces, and of nurseries turned into slaughter houses. All this Mr. Borah sees, but how is Mr. Borah going to provide against it? The great British planes built for an attack on Berlin, from which Berlin was only saved by the armistice, are now carrying passengers to and from Paris. In any case, an airplane is not like a capital ship, a vessel which it takes a year or two to complete. The yards for building the commercial carrier can turn out the fighting plane with the

utmost rapidity. It would be an excellent thing to bar the airplane from fighting, but it cannot be done, for several excellent reasons, with the same possibility of securing the end with which the submarine can be out-

The weakness of the submarine lies in its personnel. The personnel of the submarine is probably the most highly trained unit for war. The submarine itself can be built very much more quickly than its crew can be trained, so that unless a power were so unscrupulous as to place itself outside the range of civilization by surreptitiously building submarines in peace, so as to be able to train their crews, it would find itself, on the outbreak of war, without boats and without crews. It could then, of course, go to work to break its word, to defy civilization and to build boats and to train crews. But it is doubtful if a power which did this would survive the indignation of humanity which Senator Borah defines as public opinion. If it is possible, by all manner of means let the airplane go, in war, with the submarine. A common extinction would be for the benefit of the race.

The Prohibition Outlook in England

THE sixty-ninth annual report of the United Kingdom Alliance, presented recently at the annual public meeting of the Alliance in Manchester, was in its way one of the most hopeful which has yet been made. It is true that the report presented the usual figures showing the enormous waste involved in the liquor traffic, but, from first to last, it revealed a tremendous awakening on the part of the British public to the urgency of the question and to the necessity of finding a just solution. The most remarkable record of progress comes from Scotland. It has been the custom of the liquor interests, ever since the local option elections, about a year ago, to point to Scotland as an instance of the failure of the prohibition movement. Nevertheless, the fact remains, as the report shows, that in Scotland, in the 584 areas called upon to decide, 453,278 electors voted "no license," 19,400 voted for limitation, against 708,747 voting "no change." The net achievement of the election, as far as temperance reform was concerned, was the abolition of no fewer than 381 licenses. In Glasgow, nearly 50 per cent of the electorate cast its vote in favor of "no license."

In England perhaps the most hopeful development was the monster petition presented by school-teachers throughout the country urging the early passage of a measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to all young people. Every class of school in the country joined together in this petition, from such great public schools as Rugby and Eton down to the smallest village school.

As to the "drink bill," as set forth in the report, it is, of course, as shameful and shameless as ever. Statistics can, it is true, be made to show almost anything, but there is one peculiar fact in regard to statistics concerning the drink bill in Great Britain or in any other country: they are always more appalling than would be thought possible. Such a simple way of presenting the facts as that adopted by the chairman of the annual meeting, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, had an effect all its own, especially when he pointed out that "four days of total abstinence" would have gone a long way toward supplying what Dr. Nansen asked for, recently, to meet the Russian famine. The British national drink bill for last year was no less than £476,000,000.

It is, of course, when such facts as these are considered that the enormity of the plea on the part of the trade for compensation can be justly appraised. As the Alliance report points out, when the trade can produce a record showing a drink traffic "carried on without injury to the national health and morality, without national loss of efficiency, without waste of the national resources, and without diminution of national happiness," it might be possible to reconsider the question of compensation. That the production of such a record is impossible goes without saying. For the present, the Alliance is, apparently, concentrating its efforts on securing the passage of a local option bill for England similar to that in Scotland. This policy has the indorsement of many earnest temperance reformers, but it is welcome to find that now, as always, there remains the conviction that the temperance reformer cannot count his work accomplished until a law embodying nation-wide prohibition is placed on the statute book.

The Dye Inquiry

Now that a committee in the United States Senate is to investigate the dye industry, it will be especially important to see what influences, whether American or German, are most interested in this industry. In the usual official investigations countless unrelated facts have been collected and published for the world to read if it cares to do so. Frequently the world has not cared to read very much, and too often it has soon forgotten what evils have been uncovered. Yet if German propaganda is again active in connection with the dye industry, which is so closely related to the production of explosives, and if this propaganda is being met mainly by the equally pernicious activities of the great munition makers in the United States, these facts should not merely be revealed, but should be presented in such form that any man or woman can see the subtlety of the attempts to perpetuate war in the very midst of developing business that is essential to peace. One of the chief arguments in favor of protection of the dye industry in the United States is that this industry is but a part of what is necessary to proper preparedness for war, since dyes and explosives are produced from the same materials. This argument tends to cover up the need for the finding of other uses for the raw materials that have hitherto been turned into

Herbert Quick, whose statements about chemical warfare are being widely circulated, frankly urges the adoption of gas warfare as a means of preparedness. Arguing for the adoption of this by the United States, he says, "Any nation with a developed chemical industry can build up preparations for conquering other nations in secret: hence, we must keep our share at least of this industry in our own country, so as not to be caught and ruined unprepared." The Institute of American Business, which announces on its letterhead that it is "For

the impartial study and dissemination of economic facts bearing on the relationship of business to the public," declared, some time ago, that "It is significant that with the exception of four, all of the Republican congressmen who voted against the war and who still remain in the House voted against the embargo and in the interests of the German dye combine." These are but two instances of the methods which are being used to persuade people that a high tariff or an embargo on dyes and dyestuffs would be wise.

The significant thing, to anyone considering the dye situation from an international point of view, is that all these arguments are based on very limited conceptions. Now it may be admitted that a nation which, in a high tariff world, sets out to make progress on a free trade basis may have difficulties, but these difficulties are not insuperable. Indeed, with the growth of international cooperation and limitation of armaments there is bound to be an expanding freedom of trade in every way. The rehabilitation of the commerce of those nations which considered themselves the victors in the war cannot come about without some considerable building up of trade in and with those nations which were defeated. The mere playing for position, which is all that a high tariff or an embargo on the one hand and a subsidy on the other hand amount to, may temporarily inflate some business activity, but it cannot result in any permanent success. The chemical industries of the world, or of any part of the world, cannot be developed mainly in order that humanity and civilization may be exterminated in the next war. The investigation of this subject must lead, therefore, to the adjustment of chemical research and progress to the ways of peace, or it will not be worth

Canadian Railways

ALTHOUGH the question of railways is entering largely into the general election campaign in Canada, it is doubtful whether the matter is really a campaign issue with the more enlightened section of the electorate. It is perfectly true that the railway issue, with its story of immense obligations and tremendous deficits, constitutes an effective weapon with which to attack the party in power. Canada, like many other countries, is passing through a period of great difficulty. Not only is she faced with a vastly increased taxation, but she has to contend with much stagnation in trade and the difficulties of unemployment. In these circumstances, it is easy to make it appear that the assumption of an obligation involving a yearly deficit of something approaching \$100,000,000 was bad policy on the part of any government. Those, however, who stop to consider the matter recognize the fact that a young country like Canada, with its great empty spaces and the enormous distances which have to be covered between settlement and settlement, cannot escape the burden of railways.

From first to last, the whole question is one essentially for experts, but it requires no expert knowledge to grasp the importance of the situation and to recognize that the railways of Canada are the framework upon which all the commercial and industrial activities of the country in the future must be built. In these circumstances, numbers of electors, it cannot be doubted, will estimate at their true importance the charge and countercharge of pure politics which are being bandied back and forth in the election campaign. If the Liberals, for instance, are justified in declaring that before 1911 there was no railway problem, the Conservatives are justified in retorting that it was in the years before 1911 that the problem was in the making. It is all very well for the Liberals to denounce the reckless policy of the government in assuming the burden of carrying on such a huge enterprise as the Canadian Northern system, to take only one instance, but, if they do, they cannot complain if the Conservatives reply that when the government proposed to take over 40 per cent of the Canadian Northern stock, in 1914, it was the Liberals who urged that the majority of the stock should be taken over, in order that the government might have controlling influence.

The fact is, of course, that the Canadian railway question cannot be viewed justly from the standpoint of the present, but must be viewed from the standpoint of the future. Even the present question, moreover, is not one of present deficits, but whether or no these deficits are growing smaller or growing larger. On this latter, most important point, Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Premier, in a recent address at Montreal, was able to speak quite hopefully. He was able to show, in the case of the much-abused Grand Trunk, that, in the month of August, for the first time in its history, the line had been operated at a profit. It is true that the profit was absurdly small, and nothing like sufficient to meet fixed charges. Nevertheless it was a profit, and it was followed in the month of September by another profit, still absurdly small, but nearly ten times greater than the profit realized in August. When, therefore, Mr. Meighen declares that he has every reason to hope that the end of the financial year will find the deficit on the Grand Trunk considerably reduced, he would seem to have reasonable ground for his expectation. A similar satisfactory condition of things, it cannot be doubted, will ultimately prevail throughout the whole 17,000 miles of the Canadian government railways.

dian government railways.

The Class Teacher

The well-known saying that every soldier carries a field marshal's baton in his knapsack is, of course, in a measure, true of every profession. The beginner is naturally and justly filled with a desire to excel, to climb the ladder of success, rung by rung, until he reaches the top. It is, however, a fact that there are only a limited number of places at the top of any profession, and that the just discharge of duty in every grade is essential. In no calling, perhaps, is this more true than in the case of teaching. For every head teacher there are necessarily dozens of assistant teachers, any one of whom might be capable, as far as qualifications are concerned, of taking over the work of a head master or a head mistress. The importance, therefore, of securing for these teachers a definite status of their own must be evi-

dent to anyone who has given the matter consideration, and it was with this end in view that the National Federation of Class Teachers, in primary schools, was formed in Great Britain some time ago.

The title of the federation was chosen deliberately. In England the class teacher is generally known as the assistant teacher. But the desire of the federation is to bring out the fact that the position of the assistant teacher is not necessarily a transitionary one, but a very definite and very desirable end in itself. It is, therefore, hoped that the title of assistant teacher may be dropped in favor of the more distinctive title of class teacher. For, after all, the class teacher is essentially the teacher. The general supervision and executive care exercised by the head teacher is indispensable, but it is through the class teacher that the great work of education is carried on.

In these circumstances, the attitude taken up by the National Federation of Class Teachers, at its recent conference in Portsmouth, would appear to be wholly reasonable. The class teachers aim at securing a greater control of the actual working of the schools. They desire that all matters concerning the internal working of the school shall be in the hands of the head teacher and staff; that staff meetings shall be held at least six times a year; and that these meetings shall concern themselves with such questions as curricula, syllabuses, time-tables, the allocation of classes, school regulations, methods of discipline, and so forth. They further demand that, on occasion of inspectorial visits, opportunity shall be afforded for the inspector to confer with the staff.

Proposals of this nature are simply in line with the tendency, everywhere observable in the world of education, to introduce methods of greater self-government. They would not in any way lower the prestige of the head teacher, but would merely improve the educational atmosphere of the schools by giving class teachers what they undoubtedly need, more responsibility, at the same time emphasizing the just position of the head teacher as first amongst equals. One of the speakers at the conference was particularly fortunate in the way he put the matter, when he declared that the class teachers "had really grown up," and that their training, their long and wide experience, and their professional outlook and skill now fully justified them in their demand for a much more effective voice and much fuller share in determining the organization and conduct of the schools in which they were engaged. In no calling, perhaps, is complete cooperation so essential to success as in teaching, and the plan proposed by the Federation of Class Teachers undoubtedly makes for cooperation.

Editorial Notes

Business men of London, listening to addresses by Earl Grey and Lord Robert Cecil the other day, found reason to approve heartily of the League of Nations on the basis of the good work which the League has already performed in the interest of world peace. Their subsequent expression of hope that the Washington Conference might be able to effect a limitation of armaments amongst the nations suggests possibilities of cooperation between the League of Nations and any association of nations that may grow out of the Washington meetings. Though the American sponsors of such an association had their own reasons for keeping the United States out of the League, those reasons obviously need not prevent an association from a reasonable cooperation with the League for the advancement of their common purpose.

THAT was rather a fine bit of courtesy, that booklet all in French in which the city of Burlington, Vermont, introduced itself to Marshal Foch on the occasion of his recent visit to Vermont. There were pictures and sketches pointing to the French elements in Burlington life, and an address inviting the Marshal to repeat his visit some time when he can make a more leisurely trip to America. While the Burlington Chamber of Commerce seems to have taken a lively interest in the publication of the booklet, probably no other means could have been hit upon which would have so quickly given the distinguished French officer a knowledge of the main points of interest in the local situation and history. On the whole, nevertheless, it is perhaps well that the promoters did not omit to furnish a four-page inset with the pamphlet, providing an English version of what the city had to say to Marshal Foch.

When a Melbourne audience vigorously applauded Mr. Wilkie Bard after he had left the stage, the English comedian came back and gave his admirers what he evidently regarded as some good advice, which he began thus: "Look here, Melbourne, you have got one fault, and as I am leaving for England in about a week's time I can tell you about it." And he proceeded to point out the sinfulness of his hearers allowing a performer to retire to his room before deciding that they wanted extra items. Surely if Mr. Bard had realized that it has been the lot of nearly all great men to have been off the stage before the applause began, he would have appreciated the Melbourne compliment.

In spite of persistent effort to make it appear that the site of Mr. Ford's new power project on the Tennessee River takes its name from a small, fresh-water crustacean and is spelled "Mussel" Shoals, Dr. Charles S. Sloan of the Board of Geographic Names, of the Census Bureau, derives the name differently and says that it should be spelled "Muscle." Nobody knows just what's in the name yet, not even Mr. Ford; but Dr. Sloan, as the man whom the National Geographic Society and the United States Geological Survey regard as an authority on names, doubtless knows how it should be spelled.

GLASGOW is proving ungrateful to Gladstone, if such alliteration may be allowed. A few years ago, amid the acclamation of its citizens, Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of the famous statesman in George Square; and now the Corporation has sanctioned its removal, in order to provide a suitable site for the new cenotaph. And so Gladstone, who in his life claimed to be a Scotsman by descent, a Lancashire man by birth, and a Welshman by residence, must, in effigy, begin his wanderings afresh.